The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,017—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

HUBBUCK'S
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th July.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B. HYDASPES	2956	450	K. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4139	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo :—

9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,232	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
22nd Aug., 20th September and 18th Oct.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 25th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

MAC IVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA" Will SAIL, from BOMBAY on or about the 15th August to Liverpool, and has First-class Passenger Accommodation. The above Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidship.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Other Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3216	5th Aug.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidship. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ! !

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

FOR THE STYLES "TO-DATE."

-DRESS SUITS."
-DRESS SHIRTS."
-DRESS SOCKS."
-DRESS GLOVES."
-DRESS TIES."

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Rod Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપલ્લા શેકમાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

CAMERAS MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

HAND CAMERAS.

FALLOWFIELD'S "FACILE"—THE "IDEAL"

THE KODAK.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT THE "OPTIMUS."

NOVELTIES IN SHUTTERS.

LENSES

BY

DALMEYER, GRUBB, VOIGTLANDER.

DRY PLATES

Of all important makers, including
WRATTEN and WAINWRIGHT'S, ILFORD'S, MARION'S, THOMAS'S, EDWARD'S.
Condition guaranteed.

SENSITISED PAPER,
LE RIVES SAXE'S, MARION'S ALBUMINISED,
EASTMAN'S BROMIDE AND *SOLIO* PAPERS.

PRINTING FRAMES. DEVELOPING TRAYS. | PLATE BOXES. LAMPS. | DRAINING RACKS. FLASH LIGHTS AND

ALL ACCESSORIES.

Send for our Illustrated Price List.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BLANC DE CAMELLIA !

An elegant and very delicate Powder, quite invisible on the skin, perfectly harmless and imparting a high degree of Smoothness, Softness and Fineness. Pink or White, Re. 1-4.

A COMPLEXION POWDER.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
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BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH NON-SECRET REMEDIES.

COMPOUND DAMIANA PILLS.
Composed of genuine extract of Damiana, Nuxvomica, Cocoa and Phosphorus in most suitable Doses. The best Nerve, Muscle and Brain Tonic ever known, Rs. 2-8.

COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA PILLS.
The ingredients entered into the composition of these valuable Blood-purifying Preparations are compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Iodine, Salts, and extract of Colocynth. Is the best known Blood-purifyer and well-known preparations for Pimples, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Blotches, Tumours, Boils, Ringworm, Sores, Ulcers, Scrofula and other Skin Eruptions arising through any cause. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

EMULSION OF PURE CODLIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.
The preparation contains in most suitable doses of pure Codliver Oil, Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potash, Iron and Magnesia in an easily digestible and perfectly palatable form. Compares favourably with preparations of its kind in quality and effect over disorders for which it is prescribed. Its virtues as a renovator of the system and curative agent are now fully established. Re. 1 per Bottle.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitation of the above Preparations.

170, SHAIK MEMON ST., } F. S. MADON & CO., { NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

ARTISTS' COLOURS, AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes, from As. 4 ; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5 ; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices.

MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, FORT, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... „ 275
Balance... „ 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase..... „ 72
Total... „ 672 = 12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano .....Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months ..... „ 40
Total... „ 712 = 24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.

PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.

VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEAUTY CHARM !

Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the Day for preserving, improving and beautifying the Complexion and rendering the Skin smooth, soft and blooming Pink or White, Re. 1-4.

"COMPLEXION MILK."

MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of Mrs. BLUNDELL'S DANCE at the Gymkhana Club, Poona, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, August 24.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI DINBAI, widow and executrix of the late CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETHNA, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, THUCKER KHATAO NATHA and CANJEE NATHA (now insolvents) and their estate the undermentioned properties mortgaged to the said Bai Dinbai in virtue of an indenture of mortgage made the 8th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land with the building thereon, situate in Bombay, to the South-West of the Colaba Company's New Road, commonly called Pasta Lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 10, admeasuring about one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, and now or lately bounded on the South-East by the Warehouse No. 9 of Rewagur Coverjeegur, on the South-West by the ground of the Colaba Company, on the North-East by the said Colaba Company's New Road, and on the North-West by the Warehouse No. 11 of Zeena Bhoga, at present in the occupation of Dewjee Khetsey and Company.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by a public passage, on the West and South by the property of Trioumdas Vaidya, and on the North by the property of Damodher Madhowjee, and admeasuring about thirty-nine feet in breadth and sixty-four feet in length.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of leasehold land with the dwelling-house thereon, situate in Bombay, on the East side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3188, and by the Municipality under No. 32 B, and admeasuring about (227 3-9) two hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the North by ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the South by the premises in the occupation of Dewjee Ossa, on the East partly by the premises in the occupation of Hajeerabai and partly by the premises in the occupation of Gopal Meghjee, and on the West by the said Cross Road.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land with the Bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Tardeo or Breach Candy Road, in Bombay, admeasuring about (3330) three thousand three hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Navazbai Minbuttiwalla, on the East by another property of the said Navazbai, on the South partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, and partly by the property of the Alliance Cotton Mill Silk Manufacturing Company, and on the West by the said Breach Candy Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, Collector's Nos. 9, 10 and 60 and Foras Land Survey Old Nos. 458, 459 and 460, and New No. 3390, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 677, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Seervai, and now vacant.

The sales will be held on the respective premises on the undermentioned dates, at 3-30 p.m., each day:—

Lot No. 1—MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893.
Lot No. 2—TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1893.
Lot No. 3—FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1893.
Lot No. 4—MONDAY, the 14th August, 1893.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1893.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

ROUGH CHIP STRAW HATS.
EX S. S. "CARTHAGE."

NAVY BANDS.
WHITE BANDS.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
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BRANCHES:
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PIANOFORTES,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DRESSED STONES.

Under instructions from Captain G. M. Porter, R. E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W., Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort—96 medium-dressed ashlar stones (large), in small lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 27, 1893.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two	" Liqueur	" 34	"
Three	" do.	" 36	"
Five	" do.	" 40	"
Five	" Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

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REQUIRED by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, a Thoroughly Competent PRINTER, as SUPERINTENDENT of the Government Press at Allahabad. Salary will rise from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 a month, by an annual Increment of Rs. 50. No carriage or house allowance. Candidates must show approved service in a responsible position in a Government or other large Press, must have good references as to character, and must be under 45 years of age. Apply to the SECRETARY to Government, Financial Department, Naini Tal.

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Attested Copies of Testimonials should be sent. Further particulars can be obtained from the Governor.

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TENDERS for 2,000 TONS of COALS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15TH AUGUST, 1893. The quality to be Davison's West Hartley and in blocks, and to be loaded into Native Vessels in Bombay from Steamers direct and delivered weighed at the Promises of our Tile-Works here and at Malpi.

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ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,600,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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4½ " " "

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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BAHADUR	" 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR	" 3	3¾	" "	100
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PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

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This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

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A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This pill produces no *irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
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Solicitors, Calcutta.

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The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

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Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

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Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
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The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
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THREE THINGS:
I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,
At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age 21	next Birthday	
Rs. 13 2 0	"	25	"
Rs. 16 4 0	"	30	"
Rs. 21 1 0	"	35	"
Rs. 29 0 0	"	40	"

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Dates or Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 Per Cent. A REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES will leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... £4,546,5[illegible]
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturers.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
Chartar Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8⅞
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
National Bank of India	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3⅛
	40,000	$25	$12½	6 pr. ct.	2 0
	PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly, Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,350	1,350	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	100
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	390
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		220
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Coimbatore	600	200	all		225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
English Press	800			130	1,300
and Manfg.	500	250			125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	44
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	115
Kingaum	1240	450	450	32½	360
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	1121
Motuseli Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	402½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 33½	210
New Beroe	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35 dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48½
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50½
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25	1,000
Sind	2400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	227½
Vakkar	...	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	950
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	400
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	800	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	845
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	695
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Deral Mills Co., Ld	5,398	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	60
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	25
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	1,100
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	330
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	450
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshedi Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	340
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	175
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	760
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	800 cd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	610
Khatao & Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725
Kunjee	3,500	1,000	1,000	35	500
Leopold	445	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg		1,000	1,000		601
Lokmanya Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	805
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,415
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,450
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 p.c. g.t	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,225
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnushanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Unique Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	475
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Reclam	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile and pty Brothers	5,000	100	100	10	87xd
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,622	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	71,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Float Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	1½ pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld	900	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Johangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,00	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	230
Kurrachee Landing	206	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	900	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	3 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	30	475
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Rs. 60	1,150
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	25		12½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-9	
China Lead	"	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24	"
Do. do. new	"	23-14	"
Australia do.	"	24-8	
Bombay do.	"	24-7	
English Sovereigns	"	15-10	
Do. Drazons	"	15-9	
Bar Silver 17 Beterness	"	101-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	102	
Carolus Dollars	"	203	Nominal.
Austrian do.	"	200	"
Five-Francs	"	200	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Poona, 3 p.m.

Election of University Representative in Legislative Council, 4 to 6 p.m.

Rev. Dr. D'Monte's lecture on "Rome," Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m.

The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Akbar (s), from Jedda; and Safari (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The steamers Karagola and Elwick sailed yesterday for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Culna entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Araphoe entered, and the s.s. Congo left the dock on Tuesday.

THEFT IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Mrs. A. Manley, a boarding-house keeper, residing at Parel Road, reports the theft of seven currency notes of Rs. 10 each, from a sofa in the hall, where she states she left them at about 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 22nd instant, shortly after she received the amount from a boarder.

A MISSING BOY.—Dylee, a woman, residing at Sonapore Lane, has made a report to the police, that her son, named Nursia, aged six years, left home, on the evening of Tuesday last, and has not since returned home. The boy, who had two gold earrings of the value of Rs. 5 on his person, was last seen playing in front of the house.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJ.—Goswami Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Tikayet, high-priest of the Vaishnav community, arrived here yesterday, with forty followers by the Ahmedabad mail train from Shri Giriraj, one of his principal seats. A large number of Vaishnavs received him at the Grant Road Station, and a still large number awaited his arrival at his residence in Bhoivada.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and a team captained by Lieutenant Cave. The kick-off will be at 5-30 o'clock prompt. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal, A. R. Sharp; backs, L. McFarlane and G. Walton; half-backs, C. Brown, H. Watson, and C. W. Lauder; and forwards, F. Hogan, F. Lauder, J. W. Bedford, J. Allan, and A. Simpson. Lieutenant Cave's team: Goal, Dr. Cleveland; backs, F. L. Roberts and M. Reid; half-backs, Lieutenants Troup and Green, and G. W. Widdett; and forwards, V. Booth, P. G. Clark, H.E. John, and Lieutenants Tulloch and Cave.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Edulji Manekji, a Parsee lad, aged sixteen years, residing at Dadysett Street, Fort, was, at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, standing on the rocks on that part of the shore which is opposite the Marine Lines Railway Station, and was offering up prayers, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the sea, and was immediately carried away to a distance of about twenty yards into the water. A Parsee, named Rustomji Pallonji, seeing the boy, immediately undressed himself, jumped in, and following the lad, brought him safely to the shore. The lad, who was unconscious when taken out of the water, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, whence after being treated, he was taken home by his relatives.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A football match (Association) will be played, on Saturday next, between the Drums and C Company, Royal North Lancshire Regiment, and the Military Medical Athletic Association on the Crescent. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. The following are the names of the players:—Military Medical: Goal, J. Anderson; backs, H. Stewart and R. Hardakar; half-backs, C. Mullins, J. Smith, and J. James; and forwards A. Simpson, A. O'Hara, W. Long, J. Hartley, and H. Craggs. R. N. Lancashire: Goal, Mitchell; backs, Merte and Dawson; half-backs Tendell, J. McKillop, and Johnston; and forward Edisforth, Smith, Duffy, Bowlers, and Tootle.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed Pandoo Gunnoo, an old offender, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having on Sunday last stolen a purse, containing Rs. 1-5-0, the property of one Govind Bhicoo, a labourer, residing at Bandora. At about 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the complainant came to the Vithoba Temple, at Matoonga, to worship, and while he was getting into the temple, the accused came from behind, and thrusting his hand into the complainant's pocket, removed the purse. A policeman, who was standing near the door in plain clothes, on seeing this arrested the accused. The accused, who was a habitual thief, was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

AT the Esplenade Police Court, yesterday, Poonja Permanund, a servant to Wallji Dhurumsey, a muccadum, was charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Atmaram Narayan, cashier and supervisor of the work of native clerks in the office of Messrs. McKinnon McKenzie and Company, Bombay agents to the British India Steam Navigation Company, with forging the signature of Mr. Phipps, an assistant in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s office, and the initials of the two clerks, named Framji and Purshotam S. Gunpat, on nine bills of lading in connection with the cargo of about 1,400 packages shipped per steamers Karagola, Kapurthala, and Java to Veraval, Mangrole, and Porebunder, in the month of May last. Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, defended the accused. Mr. Owen in giving the outlines of the case, said that the chief contention of the prosecution was that the signature of Mr. Phipps and the initials of Mr. Framji and Mr. Purshotam on the nine bills of lading were forged by the accused. The gravity of the offence was in no way minimised by the fact that the freight recoverable on account of the packages was only two annas. The accused must have taken possession of them probably in the absence of the Company's employés at tiffin time, or some other suitable opportunity. Perhaps, the matter would not have come to light, but for the fact that the steamer Java was obliged, owing to the severity of weather, to over-carry the cargo to Karachi, instead of delivering to the ports it was consigned to, and the attention of the Bombay Agents of the Company was directed to the matter of the freight, in consequence of the official report from Karachi. Mr. Owen concluded his remarks by explaining the system on which the freight was received at the office.

The Magistrate observed that if a *prima facie* case was established, he would commit the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The case was then adjourned.

THE MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the result of the Monsoon Mud Sports held yesterday afternoon, at the Marine Lines:—

TENT-PEGGING—(horses.)

Ferguson	1
Steuart	2

TENT-PEGGING—(ponies.)

Buchanan	1
Graham	2

BALL AND POST RACE.

Creagh	1
Tulloch	2

RUN OUT AND RIDE BACK RACE—(bare-back.)

Steuart	1
Ferguson	2

PONY SCURRY—(about 2 furlongs.)

Foulks	1
Ellison	2

THE line has been badly breached and is quite impassable between Sarai Kala and Lawrencepur stations twenty to forty miles north of Rawalpindi. The bridge over the Haro river, three spans of 150 feet about thirty-eight miles north of Rawalpindi is entirely wrecked, both piers have been washed away and the girders have fallen. The line har been severely damaged over the whole of the above length. Telegraph communication is interrupted north of Sarai Kala. High floods in the Jhelum have also seriously damaged the Sind Sagar section of the line between Malikwal and Kushala, including the Khewra and Bhera branches. From later information we learn that the line is restored as far as Hasan Abdal from the Rawalpindi side. Passengers and goods can now be booked through to and from Hasan Abdal on this side. Traffic beyond Hasan Abdal, as far as Lawrencepur, is still interrupted—both road and railway bridges on this length have been destroyed.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. G. Oxenham, E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazubhai Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and K. N. Kabraji.

COAL-SUPPLY FOR LOVE GROVE ENGINES.

Further consideration was given to a letter, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he had arranged for the purchase of 200 tons of Nixon's Navigation and 200 tons of West Hartley coal from Messrs. J. Brooks and Co., at Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 16 per ton, respectively, delivered at Love Grove. Requesting sanction to this arrangement.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

LIVE STOCK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee next considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 1,683-14-6 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of 26 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 31st May, 1893.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to write off the amount.

WIDENING OF THE MATHARPACADY ROAD.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner reporting on the petition addressed to the Corporation by H. H. Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, and others, on the subject of widening the Matharpacady Road.

The consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting, and it was decided to circulate the letter of the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer's report on the subject amongst the members.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard.

RE NARONDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved for a week's postponement of the hearing of the rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not produce his books of account. The application was granted.

RE VALJEE POONJA AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his lordship granted the insolvents an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE KANJEE NATHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute the rule granted on the 5th instant, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not forthwith proceed with the petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvents had filed affidavits in showing cause against the rule, in which they had asked for four months' postponement of the hearing of their matter.

The insolvents' names were called out, but they were not present in court. The rule was made absolute.

After a short time, Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared to show cause against the rule.

His lordship said that the matter had been disposed of, and he was not inclined to alter the order.

RE RAGHAVJEE HEMRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE HAJEE SIDDICK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, applied for a month's adjournment of the examination of the insolvent. He said that Mr. Macpherson, for the opposing creditors, had consented to the postponement. The matter was accordingly adjourned till the 23rd proximo.

RE THOMAS ROBINSON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Modi for the opposing creditor consented to the adjournment. His lordship accordingly adjourned the hearing till the 23rd prox.

RE LUXMIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Ardaser Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule, saying that the insolvent intended to add some names to the list of his creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE SULLEMAN HASSAM MEMON.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared on behalf of a creditor to proceed with the first hearing of the matter, which was fixed for that day.

The insolvent's name was called out, but he did not appear.

His lordship expressed his intention to dismiss the petition.

Mr. Russell said his client had taken out a rule, and the insolvent was ordered peremptorily to appear in court, at 11 a.m., in order to proceed with the hearing. The costs of the rule had been reserved, and the learned counsel now asked that the insolvent be committed to jail for contempt of court.

His lordship said the insolvent could not be committed without giving him an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Russell said the rule was taken out on the 21st ult. and was argued before his lordship, when the insolvent was given every opportunity of being heard. He was ordered to attend the court that day, but had not done so.

His lordship, after hearing the learned counsel, made an order for the committal of the insolvent to jail for contempt of court.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the contributories and creditors of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company was held yesterday, at the office of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, in the High Court, for the purpose of considering and ascertaining their wishes as to a scheme for the reconstruction of the company. The High Court had appointed Mr. Macleod, the official liquidator of the company, to act as chairman of such meeting; and he accordingly presided. Some time was occupied in taking down a list of those present and ascertaining whether they were contributories or creditors.

The chairman said the meeting had been called by order of the court, under Section 140 of the Indian Companies Act, to ascertain the wishes of the contributories and creditors as to a scheme submitted by Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee for the reconstruction of the company. Their wishes would, the chairman said, be reported by him to the court, and on the submission of such report, the court would either sanction or reject the scheme.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bhugwandas Chuttoorbhooj, and seconded by Mr. Mathooradas Goculdas, that this meeting is of opinion that the following proposal should be adopted and carried into effect:—That a new company be incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1882, as a company limited by shares, by the name of the Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Limited, with a capital of six lakhs of rupees, divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, and having power to acquire and take over the business, property, rights, claims, and liabilities of this company, having as its secretaries, treasurers, and agents, the firm of Goculdass Madhowjee Sons, and Company of Bombay, merchants, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of, upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in Article 92 of the articles of association of this company, and that the official liquidator of this company be authorized to sell to such new company all the property, rights, and claims of this company, but so that the new company shall undertake all the liabilities of this company, and shall pay the costs of winding it up and provide the funds (if any) which may be required to purchase the interest of any dissentient members whose interest the liquidator may have to purchase, and that every member of his company shall in respect of each share therein held by him be entitled to require the new company to allot to him one of its Rs. 100 shares as fully paid-up, and that the said liquidator be authorized to execute and do all such assurances and things as may be necessary for carrying the said scheme into effect.'

All shareholders present in person or by proxy, and all creditors present in person or by proxy except two, voted in favour of the proposition. The proceedings then terminated.

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THE POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.

A MEETING of the donors and subscribers to the Poor Boys' Seminary, was held at the school premises, at Chikalvadi, Tardeo, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandare. Mr. Khurshedji Kawasji Suntoke, B.A., LL.B., joint honorary secretary of the Seminary, read the fourth annual report, of which the following are a few extracts:—The seminary teaches the first four Marathi standards and the first English standard. The committee take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the Joint Schools Committee and its secretary, firstly, for their kindness in admitting *gratis* into the schools in their charge such of the boys of the Poor Boys' Seminary as have completed their education there, and are desirous of further prosecuting their studies, and, secondly, for their having augmented the grant-in-aid from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55. During the year under report 126 boys were admitted into the Seminary, who together with the 73 boys on the roll, in April last, show a total number of 199. The peculiar feature in the attendance is that the number of girls attending has risen from 4 to 7, a fact which the committee look to with feelings of satisfaction. Of the whole number registered during the year 73 were Marathas, 5 Bhandaris, 11 Wanis, and the others were Ghatis, Telis, Carpenters, Washermen, Potters, Goldsmiths, Barbers, Beni-Israels, Puttans, Native Christians, &c. As against Rs. 327-8-0 and Rs. 233 the amounts respectively of subscriptions and donations collected in 1891-92 the sum of Rs. 473 and Rs. 1303-12-0 respectively have been collected. The expenses amounted to Rs. 606-9-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,419-1-7. The Seminary was indeed very fortunate in enlisting the sympathy of that enlightened Prince his Highness Sayajirao Gaikawad of Baroda who was pleased to send the very liberal donation of Rs. 1,000 through his late Minister Diwan Bahadur Luxumon Juggunath. For this gracious act of kindness the committee embrace this opportunity to express their heartfelt gratitude to his Highness and the Diwan Bahadur. A donation of Rs. 100 from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was secured by Mr. Acworth, for which the Seminary is thankful to both these gentlemen. The committee have the misfortune to record the death of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., in whom they have lost a valued and much-esteemed friend and supporter. Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, in moving the adoption of the report, dwelt on various points contained therein and specially paid a tribute of compliment to Professor N. G. Welinkar, M. A., LL. B. the founder of the Seminary and one of its secretaries, who as he said had done much for the Seminary. The proposition was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee for the next year:—Mr. H. S. Dikshit, B.A. LL.B., Messrs. S. D. Khote, J. U. Parulkar, Rastam B. Paymaster, B.A., S. T. Bhandare, Kashinath Vithoba (hon. treasurer), and K. K. Suntoke and Professor Welinkar (hon. secretaries). In speaking on the motion Mr. Paymaster appealed to the mill-owners of the city to give their liberal support to the Seminary, as a large majority of the students, there educated, were children of mill-hands. The speaker said that he remembered the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee, the friend of the mill-operatives, having once stated to him that it was the mill-owners that were mainly interested in the good work of the Seminary as they would in future get more intelligent lads to work in their mills. Mr. Parulkur, in proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring committee, as being one connected with the mill industry, echoed the sentiments expressed by the previous speaker, and said that there was the fund, consisting of unclaimed wages, &c., from which the proprietors of mills could support the Seminary if an appeal were made in its behalf. The chairman then distributed prizes to the successful students, which included those from Dr. Pechey Phipson, Col. Willson, the Prarthana Samaj, &c. He also made some interesting observations on the beneficent work the promoters of the Seminary were doing and encouraged them in eloquent terms to continue in that direction. After appointing Mr. D. R. Khote as the auditor, and passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting concluded

CRICKET.

B. B. & C. I. RY. PAREL GYMKHANA

C. CLUB *VS.* P. & O. C. CLUB.

A RETURN match was played on Monday morning, at 8 a. m., on the Esplanade ground, between the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Parel Gymkhana C. Club and the P. & O. C. Club, and ended in a victory for the latter by an innings and 55 runs. The following are the full scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RY. PAREL GYMKHANA C. CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
T Goulter, b Bowack	0	b Bowack	0
W Bennett, b Kelly	0	b Selkirk	4
M D'Mello, c Kelly, b Bowack	8	c and b Bowack	3
P Waite, c S Lafrenais, b Kelly	2	b Bowack	0
C Grew, b Bowack	20	b Selkirk	16
L Parker, b Selkirk	14	c Selkirk, b Kelly	0
A D'Mello, c and b Selkirk	3	b Selkirk	0
P Murphy, b Bowack	0	b Kelly	2
J Fisher, b Bowack	0	not out	1
C David, c Judd, b Bowack	1	b Selkirk	1
D Trousdell, not out	1	b Kelly	0
Extras	4	Extras	2
Total	53	Total	28

P. AND O. C. CLUB.

	1st Innings.
S Lafrenais, c Murphy, b Goulter	11
P Corico, c and b Fisher	7
M Kelly, b Parker	40
A Bowack, b Goulter	9
B Selkirk, b Glouter	11
C Corico, b Grow	19
W O'Neil, b Parker	3
C Lafrenais, c Murphy, b Goulter	13
O Miller, b Parker	0
W Judd, b Grow	13
P Walker, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	136

PERSIAN C. C. *VS.* HINDOO C. C.

A match was played between the above teams on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the Persian Club by 44 runs, mainly owing to the break-down of Hindoo batting at first hands. Mr. Kavas Mody, the captain of the Persian Club, won the toss, but elected to field as the wicket was treacherous, and half-an-hou was enough to show that no error of judgment was committed in the step taken, for the Hindoos scored just as many runs as there were batsmen in the team, viz. 11 Arya and Machliwalla doing the skirmish. each taking 5 wickets for 7 and 4 runs respectively. The business appeared so one-sided that little interest appeared to attach to the game, but the Hindoos were determined to make a good show, and enlivened the proceedings by putting a good side out for 55 runs and following this up by scoring 115 runs in their second venture. Chonker and Patkar always do well in a losing game, and they again divided the Parsee wickets between them, being unchanged throughout the latter's innings. The best scores for their (115) runs in the second innings were Dadurkur 27, Chonker (22), Shivji (15), and Patker (14). A silver-hat was awarded to Mr. Machliwalla by Mr. Kavas Mody, the captain of the team for performing the "hat-trick." Messrs. Arya, Machliwalla and J. Bharucha bowled remarkably well.

THE pursuit of orchids in Madagascar appears from a letter of that indefatigable collector, M. Hamolin, to be a task of no little danger and difficulty. It was only after a year spent by the favour of Moyambassa—a king of a powerful tribe fiercely hostile to foreign encroachments—in exploring a territory almost inaccessible to Europeans, that he discovered the gorgeous orchid now known as "Eulophiella Elisabetha." It is a parasite growing only in a very limited region, and on trees of slow growth. To secure the plants which flourish on the tops of the tallest of these trees, he was obliged to have the trees cut down, and carefully gather all the plants himself. Although this French botanist had well-armed men with him on whom he could rely, he was compelled to constantly guard against surprises by the warriors of the neighbouring tribes. Besides this the party were compelled to keep a watchful eye upon the wild animals haunting these primeval forests. The most terrible of all is the Madagascar "Protocyto-ferox," whose favourite haunts are among the masses of foliage where the Eulophiella grows. This small but exceedingly dangerous animal is described as crouching in the forks of trees, hidden among the rich tropical foliage and climbing plants, and there watching for its prey. "It is exceedingly agile, and the moment its victim approaches, it slides silently down, and in one bound is on the top of it—a picture of horrible ferocity."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109. The market rate of discount was advanced ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, say to 1¾ per cent.; but was unchanged on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2⅞ per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £68⅜. Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 32⅛d. per oz.; and, in New York the metal was 1⅜ cent dearer, at 70½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 108,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 69·60 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 day's sight remained at 1s. 3 5-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales: East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearest position, and 1-64d. in all others, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for July deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 8 1-16 cents per lb.; but September Futures were unchanged at 7·89 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures and those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	1,500	2,400
Three days' do.	6,000	3,100	4,800
Since 1st Sept., 1892.....	4,776,000	7,046,000	6,886,800

In our local market only a small business has been passing to-day in both directions, the feeling having been quiet and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 550 bales, consisting of 250 Dharwar, at Rs. 194½; 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 206; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 196; while the Mills have taken 750 bales, made up of 300 Compta, at Rs. 182½; 100 each of Oomra Ginned, at Rs. 194; Malkapore, at Rs. 176; Khangaum, at Rs. 178; and Bhugalkote, at Rs. 173½; and 50 Khandwa, at Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT continues to attract but little attention from shippers, and only a small business has been reported to-day, the market remaining quiet in tone at previous quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4-5-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ... "	4-4-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	4-6-0	"
Red Delhi..... "	4-3-0	"
Hard Yellow..... "	4-15-0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	4-3-0	"
Hard Red ..... "	4-8-0	"

SEEDS have been steady again to-day with a moderate export business doing; but we have no further change in prices to report.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,825	bales.
Wheat.....	5,273	cwts.
Linseed	4,111	"
Rapeseed	4,395	"
Poppyseed.....	1,063	"
Castorseed	2,477	"
Rice	1,958	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at about previous quotations but very little fresh business has been done. Some cargo has been booked for Hull, for August shipment, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little business was done, and, later, 1s. 3 7-16d. and 1s. 3 15-32d., respectively, were the best rates obtainable for ready business; but, for forward, we heard of 1s. 3½d. for this year, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for next being available. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 21-32d. for August delivery, and 1s. 3 11-16 to 23-32d. further ois, was quoted; but before the close we heard of 1s. 3⅝d. being done for three months' sight Bills for August delivery. Paper for ready and near delivery still remaining very scarce. Closing rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..1s. 3 ¼d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 ⅜d.	"
Francs do. ...1·64½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, after opening at 107½ for Fours for cash, 107-3-16 for the settlement, and 106 13-16 for the August account, advanced 3-16 per cent. for Money, and ⅛ for Account on these rates, the market remaining steady at the rise until near the close when 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted, the cash price leaving off at 107⅜.

SHARES have subsided into a state of quietude again after the late considerable movement, and the only changes we have to note this evening are a recovery of Rs. 25 each in Sholapore, and Morarji Gokuldas Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Hindostan, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston is now open for messages in plain language only.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m.
Mauritius and Madagascar mails close at Durban on Friday the 28th instant and at Zanzibar on Tuesday the 1st August.
With effect from Tuesday, the first August, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three, annas one via Suez and Teheran. Five annas less via Turkey. Three annas a word to be added from offices in Burma.
Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee per word. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued, and to be acted on from date of receipt.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th July, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	6	55 p.m.	12	21
Teheran	26	2	31 p.m.	...	32
Suez	26	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 26th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	55	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	39	...	1
" Madras	...	28	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,496 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd July, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,97,487	2,86,124	6,235	4,89,846
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,460 miles ..	...	...	...	4,44,592
Increase				Rs. 44,254.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 25.

10 p.m.	79·3

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MORRIS—July 25, at "Hill-side," Pali Hill, Bandora, the wife of Dermot Morris, of a son.

GUJERAT.

DEATH.

CLABBY—July 19, at Nandod, Rewa Kantha, Digby Arthur Leahy, son of W. G. and A. N. Clabby, aged 1 year and 5 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KERR—July 18, at Washabarrie Tea Estate, the wife of James Kerr, of twin sons, prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

McGARRY—JUDAH—July 19, at Christ Church, Simla, Percy Lett, son of the late Isaac Percival McGarry, of Lahore, to Nina Rosalin, only daughter of W. A. Judah, Esq, of Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

THE Powers have been notified that the ports of Siam have been blockaded by a French naval force on Monday. Nine war vessels, most of them gun-boats and torpedo-boats, Admiral Human's flagship, the Triomphante, being the only one of any great power, are converging on the mouth of the Menam. These gun-boats are more than a match for the Siamese fleet, which will scarcely have an opportunity of putting to the test the simple expedients of ramming and boarding with knives, which appears to have been contemplated last week. A blockade is more merciful than a bombardment, but it is seldom effective when the place blockaded is freely supplied with all necessaries by a great river, as Bangkok is by the Menam. We may, therefore, expect to hear once again that French patience is exhausted. When the reinforcements which have been spoken of arrive the gun-boats and the Triomphante will doubtless demand the surrender of the forts guarding the mouth, or rather the bar of the Menam, and if the summons be disregarded, bombardment will certainly follow. The result can scarcely be doubtful. The French pride themselves on their quick-firing Canet guns, which enable twelve pound shells to be discharged two or three times a minute, the recoil being utilised to bring the gun into position for a fresh discharge without the loss of a moment. These guns have not yet been used in action, but the experiments made have established their reputation, and they seem destined to "work wonders," like the once-famous Chassepot, when it was tried for the first time on Garibaldi's followers at Aspromonte. The desire to practise the *systeme Canet* on the Siamese forts will probably be sufficiently strong to prevent the blockade being protracted, like a debate in the House of Commons, beyond the limits of human endurance. What are the means of resistance ready to the hand of the Siamese Government? Mr. George Curzon, who is able to speak with the authority of a traveller who has himself seen whereof he speaks, tells us that the Siamese navy, "though small, is an efficient force, consisting of a small but well-handled flotilla of gun-boats and cruisers." The implied compliment to Commodore Richelieu the Dane bearing a French name who is in command of the naval strength of Siam, is undoubtedly well deserved. He is a competent officer, and if the force were efficient he could certainly be depended upon to handle it well. But unfortunately we have the assurance of another traveller, who has also been to Siam, that the Hon'ble Mr. Curzon's description does not apply in any literal sense to the fleet. Mr. Henry Norman, in the *Contemporary Review*, bluntly declares that Mr. Curzon's description only shows that he did not stay in Siam sufficiently long to see below the deceptive surface of things. There are twelve vessels moored in the river, of which two could "with difficulty and much risk go to sea, and they are utterly ineffective." The Siamese navy which was organised under Commodore Richelieu, while the hot fit has been allowed to "lapse," and is now practically non-existent. It is now understood at Bangkok that the Danish officers will be called upon by their Governmeut to resign if it becomes a question of fighting the French gun-boats.

With respect to the Siamese forts Mr. Norman gives an equally discouraging account. They are supposed to be armed with six-inch Armstrong guns on disappearing carriages similar to the two at Hongkong. But we are told that even if they be not disabled by rust, there is no one in Siam but two European officers who know how to fire them. "No resistance worth the name," writes Mr. Norman, "could or would be made to a European force. A couple of hostile British or French gun-boats in the Menam, and a thousand soldiers on shore, and the whole structure of Siam would fall like a house of cards, and the only difficulty would be to suppress the anarchy of the Chinese." The Chinese element would probably be as fatal to Bangkok as was the Arab to Alexandria if a bombardment were to take place before a military force were at hand to occupy the city as soon as resistance ceased. The description of the system which passes muster for Government in Siam gives little ground to hope for successful resistance. The King is much married—he had two daughters before he was fifteen years old, and when he dies a hundred additional princes and princesses, of whom he is the happy father, will have to be supplied with civil lists by the country. The cost of the Court is enormous; everyone of the wives may load herself and her children to the ground with jewels, and everyone of them has a private treasure-chest. A Royal cremation costs £80,000; to get influence at Court every household sends its fairest daughter to the Palace. The King, who is well educated, courteous, and intelligent, knows nothing of what goes on outside his Palace, which is a city in itself. Everything in the country is taxed beyond the paying point; and everyone must give a quarter of his time to labour gratuitously to the Government. Slavery is nominally abolished, but it exists all the same. The system is so oppressive that the Karens and the Malays are leaving the country. Mr. Norman sighs for a complete sweep, which would get rid of the corvee and slavery, and royal sloth and extravagance and enable the common people to live. But he would prefer that Great Britain should save the French the trouble of effecting the revolution—a very natural wish, if he is correct in his appreciation of French methods in Cochin-China and Tonkin, which certainly have not been conspicuously successful so far.

NEARLY all of the most notable reforms and improvements in the great English industries have been the outcome of some urgent need, or some crisis which menaced the prosperity of one or more trades. It is very probable that had the crisis not arrived improvement would have been more tardy, and the benefits resulting from reduced cost of production might have been indefinitely postponed. If this is true of England, it is still more so in India, which, in spite of its intense commercial activity, is still exceedingly conservative in its industrial methods. The disposition to depend more upon buying and selling than on manufacturing skill, for profit, is instinctive in the Oriental, who as a rule is disposed to "let well alone" in his workshop so long as he is able to make even a moderate profit. A time has, however, arrived for the Indian cotton manufacturer when, by the force of circumstances entirely beyond his control, he is suddenly called upon to exercise the most extraordinary economy in his work, with the alternative of ruin. Although the same processes are carried on in Indian mills with the same machinery, steam-power, and coal as in England, there are wide divergences in the system of management between the two countries, and it has frequently been said that were an Indian mill with all its peculiarities of administration to be planted suddenly in Lancashire it would be ruined and closed in a very short time. We must remember that in England, during the present century, the machinery and the operatives grew up together, and for generations the machines were improved to meet the growing aptitude of the people who worked at them. But when about forty-five years ago the Indian agricultural labourer was brought face to face with the improved machines of the day, the industrial textile education of the people was at its beginning, and judging by comparison between the mill-hand of to-day in India and in England, the education of the former is far from being complete. We must not look at the operative alone for a comprehensive idea of the position, for the difference between the managing director in England and in India must be held accountable for a good deal. The Englishman who "goes in" for spinning undertakes special studies, involving an intimate knowledge of all the processes of manufacture and, whatever his means and prospects may be, he considers this training absolutely necessary. If after being successfully occupied for years in his business he has occasion to enlarge his mill, or build a new one, he engages a mill architect who gives him all the advantages of the latest knowledge in construction.

Although, or rather because, profits are generally much smaller in England than in India, the English manufacturer gets the very best advice and the newest types of machinery. In India any man who can get a company together may establish a mill, with himself as agent. He considers technical knowledge no part of his business, and very often he never learns the names and functions of the machines that produce the yarn he sells. He spends very little of his time among the machinery in the mill, confining his attention mostly to the office, and he not unfrequently ekes out his knowledge of what goes on in the factory by means of reports brought to his house by subordinates. This, of course, from an English point of view is simply ruining the authority of the manager. The Indian mill agent buys cottou for his company, he also in most of cases deals in cotton on his own account, and it often happens that he has other business interests which are of much greater magnitude and importance than those of the mill. This is a state of things that could not exist in England. Yet in spite of it the Indian mill industry has been hitherto a very profitable one. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude, that now that the day of trial has arrived, there is a comfortable margin of economy to work upon. The excess in number of labourers in an Indian mill referred to by Mr. G. Cotton in his address to the Mill-owners' Association on the 11th instant indicates at least one direction in which economy may be effected. There must be something wrong in our mills when three times the number of hands are required to do the work of English operatives. A reasonable difference might be expected, seeing the difference that exists between German and English mill-hands at the present day. As mentioned in the current issue of the *Indian Textile Journal*, the pay of Oldham spinners is over 120 per cent. more than those of South Germany, while the cost of labour, *i.e.* work done, is 40 per cent. higher in the latter country. There is strong presumption for supposing that, making all allowance for the inferior training of the Indian operative bad ventilation is accountable for much of his inferiority. Except along the coast, and during the monsoon, the climate, however it may suit the cultivation of cotton, is one of the worst in the world for spinning and weaving. Even the climate of the Lancashire valleys, about the best in the manufacturing world, is found to be capable of amelioration by means of special apparatus, but, owing principally to the absence of hard times, the Indian mill-owner has been content in hot dry weather to sluice his floors with water and shut up doors and windows in order to make the air damp enough for manufacturing. Such procedure under competent factory inspection should have met with swift and severe punishment, for it is neither more nor less than a modified repetition of the conditions of the Black Hole at Calcutta. The temperature of a mill under these conditions rises far above its proper shade temperature, and, considering that the moisture is greatly in excess of that of the outer air, and that the exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the operatives form an exhausting impurity, that is constantly increasing throughout the day, the only wonder is that the people can work at all as afternoon drags on towards sunset.

When the hard teaching of experience proves that all this cruelty is not only unnecessary, but is positively prejudicial to the production of good yarn and cloth, we shall begin to realise the necessity for competent inspection and the equal necessity for knowledge on the part of mill agents beyond that of mere buying and selling. We feel assured that the enquiry now on foot in the Mill-owners' Association regarding the possible economies that may be introduced into the Bombay mills will be thorough as far as the members of the committee can make them. We hope at the same that they will take up the work left undone by the various Commissions which have interested themselves in the condition of the mill operative, and settle once for all what is the state of the air he breathes throughout the day, not in one mill, but in several, and at different times of the year. It will then be easy to determine in what way this atmosphere is to be diluted and kept to any desirable standard of cleanliness. The mill-owners will then have taken the most important step in the great problem of increasing the efficiency of their workpeople. If the Indian mill atmosphere is no fouler than that of an English mill, its higher temperature renders it more exhausting and renders the workman less active and alert. To get a greater amount of work out of the operative by improving his condition in the mill, is, therefore, not only sound commercial policy, but it will in all probability avert that direct interference of the law which the cotton weavers at home drew upon themselves by the practice of excessive steaming. When the absolute necessity of effecting all the possible economies in manufacture and mill management comes to be more generally realised investors and shareholders will probably conclude that the mill agent in the future must be a much more competent person than the average agent of to-day. There can be no doubt that we shall presently hear of such a scrutiny of all the items that make up the cost of manufacturing as has never before been attempted in India. The methods of engaging, controlling, and paying for labour, the economy of fuel at the furnaces, and in the distribution of force among the machines, and, last but not least, the choice and the distribution of stores, all call for the most searching examination before the Indian mills can be really said to be on a war footing.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARROW, who left India a year ago to command the Hongkong Regiment, has been afforded an opportunity of testing the relative value of the wing and double company systems, and for the benefit of his brother Staff Corps commanders, he discusses the two in the new number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India." Colonel Barrow confesses to having been long averse to the wing system, believing it not only cumbrous from an administrative point of view but ill-adapted to meet modern tactical requirements. Further than this Colonel Barrow believes it has a most paralysing effect on the energies and individuality of the younger officers. If this be really so it is remarkable that the subject has not been more actively canvassed. It is true that it has occupied some attention, but scarcely to such an extent as was likely to bring about a change. Colonel Barrow's strong expression of opinion may lead to its being fully considered. He dismisses as for the present impracticable any suggestion to increase the number of British officers in native regiments, and he would make the most of those he has. The formation of the Hongkong Regiment afforded Colonel Barrow opportunities of putting his theory into practice. Though officially the wing system was retained, and wing officers duly appointed, the regiment was worked on the double company plan as far as recruiting, training, and discipline were concerned. Administrative duties were left in the hands of the wing commanders, but so far as possible executive functions were given to the double company commanders. The new drill, allowing only three mounted officers one of whom is the second-in-command, Colonel Barrow, being of opinion that so senior an officer should not have an insignificant command, determined that he would exercise, apart from his duties as a wing commander, a general supervision over all ranks, taking such special duties as the commanding officer might delegate to him. The wing commander was given the direct command of one of the double companies in his wing, and as far as those two companies were concerned, had precisely the same powers and duties as any one of the other double company commanders. This division of command having been settled, Colonel Barrow found it necessary to define how the principle was to be carried out, and in his contribution to the service journal he gives in detail the orders he issued with that object. Musketry matters were only placed under the orders of wing commanders, because unless two officers were struck off for musketry, the work became very heavy; both wing and double company officers were therefore struck off duty together. And then Colonel Barrow explained how the superiority of his system displayed itself in the regiment with which he has to deal. Whether as regards recruitment, organisation, or drill he is fully convinced it offers advantages. It is claimed that every officer got complete scope for his energies, and the junior officers distinctly gained in capacity for command and assuming responsibility. They know thoroughly well the men in their own commands, and are better able to decide upon promotions, are more in touch with the men, and instead of the officers' orderlies or subadars' relations coming to the fore those who are competent get promotion. These are but a few of the advantages which Colonel Barrow claims for the new system in an article which certainly deserves attention.

WE have given publicity to communications from Elphinstone College students who did not wish to be outdone by Mr. Setalvad in pointing out what is lacking in the Residential Quarters which have been provided for them by a paternal Government. We are informed that there is really no grievance, or any want urgently clamouring to be supplied, and that the students as a body consider themselves comfortable and happy. They would like a reading room in the Residential Quarters, and a few more lights at night. But seeing that all the available space in the building is required for residential purposes, the absence of a reading-room on the premises is not a crying grievance. There is an excellent reading-room well supplied with papers, provided in the College Building, a few yards distant.

THE University Election of a member of the Legislative Council will take place to-day between 4 and 6

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

THE FRENCH MINISTER WITHDRAWN FROM BANGKOK.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The French Minister and the French gunboats have left Bangkok.

THE BLOCKADE NOTIFIED TO THE POWERS.

France has notified to the Powers that the blockade of the Siamese ports commenced yesterday.

Nine French warships are mustering at the mouth of the Menam to enforce the blockade.

CHINESE CLAIMS TO THE MEKONG.

China is surprised at the demand made by France for the left bank of the Mekong to the twenty-third parallel. China claims both banks of the Mekong to a point much further south.

The Mandarin party in China is seeking to force the Government to intervene against France.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

THE BLOCKADE AN ACT OF BELLIGERENCY.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Edward Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the French blockade of Siam was doubtless an act of belligerency.

The Government, he said, would continue to protect British life and property at Bangkok.

[The statement that the declaration of the blockade of the Siamese Ports is an act of belligerency means that vessels which proceed to the said ports after the notification will be liable to capture.]

BRITISH INTERESTS IN SIAM.

The merchants of the City of London interested in Siam have written a letter to Lord Rosebery pointing out the dangers of the present situation there, observing that the French demands threaten the integrity of Siam and that the blockade of her ports is aimed at British Trade.

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The *Englishman's* Special Correspondent, wiring from Bangkok on the 25th instant, says: The French war-vessels left yesterday afternoon. The remainder of the squadron is shortly expected to join them outside.

It is expected that the blockade will be announced on Sunday.

The Siamese seem generally to have expected that the British would intervene, but that may be regarded as impossible. There is every probability that on the beginning of hostilities the majority of the British and the Danish officers, holding appointments in the Siamese army and navy, will resign. Should this be so Siam will be practically defenceless.

The Dutch will guard local French interests.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Stakes run this day:—

Red Eyes	1
The Vigil	2
Wrong Course	3

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AMERICA.

The financial crisis in America is becomiug daily more acute. The Erie Railroad has been placed in the hands of receivers.

MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS AT VERAWAL.

(FROM A HINDU CORRESPONDENT.)

VERAWAL, JULY 26.

The Mahomedans here have killed Hindus, and no arrangements have been made by the State to protect us.

The Tazias were drowned at Devatsarg, burnt Bethak and all Devartsarg Temples. (sic.)

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

CHARGES AGAINST THE DIRECTORS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Messrs. Wilson and Munton, two of the late directors of the Himalaya Bank, were arrested yesterday morning, at Mussoorie, and charged with criminal breach of trust as bankers.

They were released on bail of fifty-thousand rupees and twenty thousand rupees, respectively.

Mr. Moss, the late manager of the Bank, arrives from Australia to-day, and all will stand their trial together on the 7th August.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

Messrs Wilson and Munson, directors of the late Himalaya Bank, were arrested at Mussoorie, on Tuesday, and a warrant has been sent to Lahore for the arrest of Mr. Greenway, officiating manager of the Bank. They are charged with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts.

Mr. Moss, manager, who was apprehended at Adelaide, and extradited by the Colonial authorities has been brought back to Bombay, and was expected at Mussoorie, on Wednesday.

Wilson was released by the Magistrate on his own recognisance for Rs. 30,000 and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each; and Munton on his own recognisance for Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each, and the same terms will be allowed to Greenway.

The case is fixed for the 7th August.

BENGAL CAVALRY LINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

A committee on the Bengal Cavalry lines met in Simla, on Monday, and are likely to continue the consideration of the subject for some time to come.

A RAILWAY TO SIMLA.

The project for a railway to Simla on the mono-rail principle, which has been successfully tried in France, is again being placed before the Government of India for consideration.

The company which holds the patent for this single rail pattern line ask for no guarantee whatever, only a subsidy for carrying the mails and the right to fix the maximum rate of fares.

THE CURRENCY BANKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The representative of the Banks maintains great secrecy concerning his mission to Simla for apparently little reason.

THE SIRHIND DISTRICT MANŒUVRES.

The majority of the Imperial Service Infantry will probably attend the Sirhind District manœuvres in the cold weather.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE THAGI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The Thagi and Dacoity Department was to have been entirely re-organised, but now that Dr. Lethbridge has left for England it is very unlikely that the Government of India will take any steps till he returns.

It is very probable that Sir Philip Hutchins will, at the meeting, on the 3rd August, introduce a Bill for dealing with armed gangs of dacoits, who now infest the Native States and the adjoining British territories.

The British and Native Governments have had the matter under consideration for some time.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION TO KASHMIR.

Telegraphic communication to Kashmir cannot be resumed for at least ten days on account of the floods.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wace has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, *vice* Colonel Spring, whose term of office expires on the 6th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras, has been appointed to be Deputy Director-General of Ordnance; Captain Towsend to be Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, at Madras, *vice* Colonel Fletcher.

Colonel Wace shortly proceeds to Calcutta, relieving Colonel Spring, who goes to Poona as Inspector-General of Ordnance there.

BILLS FOR CONSIDERATION BEFORE THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

It has been decided definitely that the Merchant Shipping Bill with the Land Acquisition Act will be left over for the Calcutta Sessions.

The Habitual Offenders' Bill, now under consideration of the Legislative Department, being taken first.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

Orient steamer Ophir from Australia arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee), on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar, on Tuesday noon the 25th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅛
Bar Silver	32¼

SERIOUS RIOT AT PRABHAS-PATTAN.

HINDUS KILLED AND THEIR TEMPLE BURNT BY MAHOMEDANS.

THE *Mohorrum* festival of the Mahomedans and the *Yeka deshi* of the Hindus having fallen on the same day this year, it was feared, in several parts of the country, that there would be serious riots between the two communities. *Yeka deshi* fell on the 24th, the same day that the Mahomedans immersed the *Tajia* or paper mausoleums into water. For about ten days before this concluding ceremony there exists among the Mahomedans a religious fervour which on the least cause generally takes the form of a fracas—sometimes of a riot of a very serious kind, and the authorities usually have to keep a thorough *bundobust* and take precautions to prevent such a thing. In places where there exists some ill feeling between the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities, an attack from the former upon the latter, or *vice versa*, is expected.

There being an ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Prabhas-Pattan a *fracas* between the rival parties took place, as was expected by some, on the 24th instant. The riot was not limited to the breaking of the heads of the rival processionists but some of the Hindus were killed in the fight. The following telegram was received by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji in Bombay yesterday, from the Mahajan head of the Hindu community of Veraval and Prabhas-Pattan:

"Mahomedans killed Hindus, States no arrangement, protect us; drowned *tajias*, burnt *Bethak* and all *Dewasthan* temples."

Pattan is an ancient town, held in veneration by the Hindus, specially the *Vaishnavas*, as the *bethak* or seat of their sacred deity, Shri Krishna. It is in the Native State of Junagadh. The total population there is 6,644, out of which 3,357 are Mahomedans, 2,985 Hindus, and 302 Jains. The town is held in veneration by the Hindus as they believe that their deity Krishna and his whole family died there. Krishna and the other members of his family went to the town to perform certain ceremony, and having performed the same, they partook of some intoxicating drug, under the influence of which they killed one another. Shri Krishna, the only survivor, climbed a tree, and there lay concealed for some time. A fisherman coming near the tree saw a bird sitting on one of the branches. He with the intention of killing the bird discharged an arrow which struck Krishna who was killed on the spot.

A temple was erected in his memory and Pattan is since known as the *bethak*, or seat of Shri Krishna. The Mahomedans, according to other private telegrams to hand, in Bombay, yesterday attacked the Hindus and killed many of them on the last *taboot* day. The temple known as the *Bethak* was burnt and the other temples were also destroyed. Hindus from Pattan asked assistance from their co-religionists in Bombay. They declare that the State is unable to protect them, and they request protection from the Bombay Hindus.

Since the receipt of the telegram Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji left for Poona yesterday, to represent the matter personally to H. E. the Governor.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is proposed to abolish prospectively the Volunteer rank of Sergeant-Major.

THE Committee concerned with the Native Cavalry lines question assembles at Simla on, Monday the 24th instant.

SIXTY DAYS' privilege leave of absence in India, from the 16th August inclusive, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A Barker, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

THE question of the location of the 9th Bengal Infantry, now a Khas Gurkha Battalion, is still under consideration. They will probably be stationed somewhere in the Punjab.

NOW that the issue of the Lee-Metford magazine rifle to the British troops in India has been practically completed, the present regimental ordnance reserves of 303 ammunition will be increased from 200 to 839 rounds per rifle.

A FORCE consisting of 100 men (Sikhs) under the command of Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 1st Sikh Infantry, will shortly be despatched to British Central Africa for service with the Indian Force already there for a period of two years.

THE Government of India has sanctioned free passages being granted in future to families of Departmental and Staff non-commissioned officers and subassistant apothecaries not in receipt of more than Rs. 100 per mensem when accompanying non-commissioned officers to hill depots and other stations, on the latter being sent there for change of climate.

NOTES ON THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH.

(FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE great inter-university cricket match of 1893 is over. As a social success it has been unparalleled: to the partisans of Cambridge a source of extreme self-congratulation, to the followers of Oxford a deep mortification, though hardly a disappointment, for the most sanguine could scarcely have anticipated triumph, and to the Marylebone Executive a highly satisfactory increase to their exchequer. Two days of brilliant weather, the heat on Monday being almost tropical, London as full as it has ever been owing to the near approach of the Royal wedding, the unprecedented appearance of a native of India in a 'Varsity team, the presence of two of the best amateurs of the day in the persons of the rival captains, the representation of an unusual number of public schools, all combined to render success assured, all contributed to two days' real enjoyment.

Only twice in the year does fashionable London go to Lords, and rarely, in any year, does it go in such crowds as on this occasion. Over twenty thousand people attended each day, and it is not too much to say that half of them did not see a ball bowled, or if they did, watched with no interest. Hundreds sat on chairs near the practice-ground, their view entirely obstructed by a large temporary wooden stand; thousands spent the live-long day in promenading round the ground, behind the various shed, merely catching occasional glimpses of the cricket as they passed the various gang-ways, and thousands of others, the majority being of the fairer sex, sat in the sheds under cool awnings, their places secured months ago, talking of anything but cricket, criticising each other's costumes, munching cherries, and chattering of the doings of this most glorious of London seasons.

The general public, the payers of shillings, had very little done for them; fifteen, twenty deep, they stood in the few spaces reserved for them; standing on tip-toe, craning their neck, dodging a view between men's shoulders and women's hats, for six long hours they patiently waited for better things, their only knowledge of the progress of the game being obtained from the scoring boards. Still the roughest were well behaved, realising that on this occasion only they must make the best of things and allow the upper ten full enjoyment of thir picnic.

We cannot attempt to describe the ladies' toilettes; they were indeed charming; brilliant colours set off charming faces and well-fitting costumes did ample justice to trim figures. We must, however, say a word with reference to the man. There is a new fashion. The well-dressed masher has discarded the waistcoat and has adopted a cumber-bund in its place, the frock coat being thrown open, very cool and comfortable it looked; add a crooked stick dangling on the arm, and you have the picture of Rich Young England of 1893. So India sets the fashion; but we hope that the anticipations of an evening paper which foresees from this liberal display of linen the gradual adoption of the old-fashioned ornamental shirt front, will not be realized.

As regards cricket, the match of 1893 will always be memorable on account of the incident which closed Oxford's first innings, and which is to-day the universal topic of conversation in cricket circles. Oxford had one wicket to fall and 8 runs to save the "follow-on"; three of them were obtained, and then Wilson, who had come in last, crossed over to Brain, and spoke to him. The natural construction to place on this very clumsy manœuvre was, that the "follow-on" was not to be saved; and it is generally thought that this was in accordance with the facts, the Oxford captain judging it preferable to have his second innings whilst the ground was in good order to having to make a lot of runs on a pitch which would propably get worse and could not possibly get better. The Light Blue captain then adopted tactics which have been stigmatized as unsportsmanlike, and even un-English. Wells bowled a "no-ball" which went to the boundary for four; he then attempted a wide, but Brain rushed out to short leg and covered it, but Wells made sure of the next ball, bowled it very wide indeed, and the follow-on was saved! Shouts of "play the game"; hisses; and other signs of general disapprobation were numerous; but public opinion now seems to be unanimous that when one side commenced such a very doubtful procedure, the other was quite justified in replying in any way thought advisable. Public opinion is moreover perfectly unanimous in another direction; and that is, that the rule requires altering and the follow-on should be at the option of the leading side; indeed, it seems highly probable that the season of 1894 will see this important amendment inaugurated.

At the commencement of the cricket season it was generally thought that Oxford would, with great ease, repeat their admirable performance of 1892. In addition to all that victorious team a grand lot of Freshmen had gone up, and there were several good seniors who were well-known cricketers; and in truth some very brilliant batting opened their season. Soon, however, it became pretty evident that the bowling must be wanting in "sting" and "devil," for such marvellous scoring could be accounted for in no other way; and when the dark blues commenced their out season, this was speedily proved to be the case. Not a single victory is indeed an awful record for a 'Varsity eleven; in two matches they played up well and were only beaten in the Australian match by 19 runs; the least said of the other games the better, and Mr. Lionel Palairet was only able at the very last moment to decide on his eleven in which five new men appeared; three seniors and two Freshmen.

Cambridge, on the contrary, from the very first have played consistent cricket, winning six matches out of nine; the team was decided on a fortnight ago and contained eight old blues and three seniors; and one of the latter was the young athlete described as K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Esq. This is the third consecutive year in which this young Indian gentleman has played splendid cricket; his style is not unlike Lionel Palairet's; at times he displays great caution but can hit splendidly, and he probably made more runs last year in minor matches than any other cricketer in England; he failed as a batsman in the match under notice, but his fielding was brilliant, and certainly no member of the team had better right to his place.

The Light Blues won the toss, an advantage certainly; but given fine weather, nothing, even in the proverbially uncertain nature of cricket, could have prevented a side so immeasurably superior winning the match. Still their display was disappointing at first, and an innings of 182 was by no means what was expected of them on a run-getting wicket. That they atoned for their poor start and eventually won by 266 runs is now a history.

In the whole match only once did Oxford appear to have a chance of mastering the Cambridge bowling; when Palairet and Rice were together in the first innings. The credit of having separated them belongs entirely to Ranjitsinhji who brought off a really magnificent catch, taking the ball on the left side as it was going away from him.

Brain and Gay both kept wicket admirably; the latter indeed being very little behind his predecessor, the great MacGregor.

Gay and Perkins played the most interesting cricket of the day, scoring 71 runs in half-an-hour.

As a final note, we must mention the peculiar appearance of the scoring board whilst Gay and Perkins were together. Seven sevens at one time must be a record even for this most remarkable figure. The total was 177, each batsman had made 17, 7 wickets were down, the last-played had made 7, and one of the bowlers was No. 7.

TURKEY ought to have attractions for the enterprising agriculturist with capital at command, for land is cheap and fertile, and labour is content with wages which seem to the Western mind infinitesimally small. But there is one great drawback which, according to Acting Consul-General Wrench, more than counter-balances these advantageous conditions. This is simply the insecurity of the country. Several attempts have been made by Europeans to cultivate estates in the dominions of the Sultan in recent years; but all have failed. Even within twenty miles of the capital landowners are exposed to the depredations of the villagers of various nationalities, who quietly squat on their land and refuse to move. If such is the state of things (says Mr. Wrench) close to the capital, and in the case of Europeans, who have their Embassies close at hand to support them, the peaceful and industrious villager in the interior stands very little chance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TELEGRAM from Verawal received in Bombay yesterday from a Hindoo correspondent reads "Mahomedans killed Hindoos, State has no arrangement, protect us. Drowned Tazia at Devatsarg; burnt Bethak and all Devatsarg temples."

ANOTHER accident in the hunting field occurred at Ootacamund the other day. Major Grant's horse, says a local paper, "put his foot in a hole and came a most awful purler, pitching his rider some distance off. Captain Campbell and others at once came to his assistance, and he was carried to a trap, which was sent for, and immediately driven home."

THE Madras Government having recently had under its consideration the circumstances under which the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department are recruited in part from the Army, has resolved to reduce the number of British soldiers entering the College of Engineering, as there is no longer any difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of duly qualified natives of the country, educated at their own expense, who eagerly compete for the available appointments. The Order has effect from the 1st instant; the admissions of soldier students will be restricted to two instead of five as hitherto. The Government of India has been addressed in view to the entire abolition of the system with effect from the year 1894.

THE scheme for the construction of steam tram ways at Howrah, drawn up by Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co., has been approved of by Government.

QUITE a panic has been created among villagers in Jalberia, in Jaynugger, in consequence of the depredation of tigers which, it is stated, have infested the place. Considerable havoc has been made among cattle, while most of the villagers have been so terrorised that they have been compelled to keep indoors, thereby suffering great personal inconvenience and discomfort.

THE Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras is progressing with his work of divising water-supply schemes for the Mofussil towns. Having given the Municipalities of Madura, Tanjore and Trichinopoly schemes for the supply of wholesome water to their towns, he is now engaged in the same work for the towns of Conjeeveram and Chidambaram.

A CURIOUS fact brought out by the figures in the Census of Bengal is that the longevity of Eurasians, both male and female, is not only markedly lower than that of English people in England, but considerably lower than that of the general population of Bengal. The increase in their numbers also during the decade has been only 3·1 per cent., which is far below the general rate of increase for the entire population.

THE Commander-in-Chief's proposal to substitute a troop of Punjabi Mahomedans for the present troop of Hindustani Hindus in the 5th Punjab Cavalry has, says the Lahore paper, been sanctioned by the Government of India, on the condition that the change is introduced gradually as vacancies occur.

THE *Rangoon Times* publishes the following mysterious paragraph:—We are informed that there is every likelihood of a sensational case, in the Burma Civil Police, coming to light in the course of a week. From the reports now in circulation, it is likely to create great interest among the public, as well as with the members of the police force. Full details may be expected to be published in due course."

HEAVY floods are reported from all over the Punjab. The Leh river in the Rawalpindi district has inundated the adjacent country. Considerable damage to property and loss of life are reported. The Government transport lines, situated on the river bank, suffered considerably. The road to Murree is impassable at Gujranwala. Heavy rain has done serious damage to crops, as great quantity is being rendered useless at Wazirabad. The Palkhoo Nala is in full flood. All the crops of villagers living near the Chenab river have been swept away, together with cattle and much house property. The country round the river Jhelum for miles is one vast sheet of water. Five villages have been completely washed away, and more than half of Jhelum city is a mass of ruins. Hundreds of people are homeless.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recently submitted to the Government of India some proposals for raising the initial educational standard and subsequent professional attainments required from members of the apothecary branch of the Subordinate Medical Department. These proposals were: (1) that admissions to a medical College as a military class student should be made conditional on passing a special entrance examination of a high standard to be held under the supervision of the Educational Department, instead of simply accepting a certificate of having passed the Entrance or First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University as at present; (2) that test examinations at present held periodically in regulating advancement from class to class should be abolished, and a regular final examination with specially appointed examiners substituted; (3) that on passing the final examination a diploma should be granted to successful candidates; (4) that the designation of passed candidates should be changed from Apothecary to Assistant-Surgeon, Army Medical Department. In reply, the Government of India have intimated they cannot accept the first two proposals, but that the third proposal is agreed to. With regard to the fourth the Government of India concur that the present title of Apothecary is inappropriate, and the Secretary of State is being asked to sanction the adoption of the title of Assistant-Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, which is deemed to be the most appropriate and natural designation.

THE receipts of the North-Western Railway at length show signs of recovery. The first eight days of the current month show an improvement over the first nine days of July 1892 of fifty thousand, and the total receipts from 1st April to the 8th instant, are in excess of those for the corresponding period of last year by three and a-half lakhs.

MR. F. PRESTAGE, of Himalaya-Darjeeling Railway fame, is on a visit to Simla, where he will take the opportunity to discuss various matters of railway business with the Government. One matter in which Mr. Prestage, as the constructor of the Himalayan Railway, is naturally interested, is the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway. He has, however, dropped the idea of the Kasmir Railway for a time.

THE High Court of the N.-W. Provinces has been able to give a significant illustration of the impartiality of British justice as between the Mahomedan and Hindu. This case also came from Azamgarh; but the applicant was a Mahomedan who, with some of his fellows, had been engaging in the pastime of flourishing joints of freshly killed beef in the faces of their Hindu neighbours. He was convicted under section 298 of the Penal Code and sentenced to imprisonment and a fine; but the imprisonment was remitted by the Sessions Judge, and so he was encouraged to go up to the High Court with the hope of getting off the fine also. Instead of that he was told that he was a fortunate man in having escaped with a fine only.

THE new Dufferin Hospital of Raipur, presented to the town by the Feudatory Chief of Khairagarh, was opened on Monday morning by Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, in the presence of European and native gentlemen. Mrs. Fraser declared the Hospital open, and Mr. Fraser made a farewell speech.

IF the Tiflis paper is to be believed, the Russians are determined to act vigorously in the matter of the development of their commerce in Central Asia. The Department of Finance are said to have collected complete and detailed information regarding commercial relations with Persia, Afghanistan and other countries, with a view to commercial treaties being concluded with such States. Russia has already one treaty with Persia, but she will not be content until she has almost entirely excluded English and Indian goods from the Central Asian markets.

MR. J. H TWIGG, late of the Bengal Civil Service, writes to *Engineering*:—There can be no reasonable doubt that Government could at once, and with great public advantage, take decisive steps towards the metric system of weights and measures. Allow me to point out that we should proceed, first, in directions where advance is easiest, and that we should instruct the public by object-lessons rather than words. Why is the medical profession not approached on the subject? For some years all members of it, including apothecaries, have been trained in the metric standards. They could adopt the system at once without difficulty, and their practice would be an excellent lesson to the public, just as the practice of neighbouring nations is compelling attention in this matter from even the most stubborn Jingoes. The Government of India could, if it chose, give this country a striking object-lesson by adopting the new system for the offices and railways of India, just as a different one was established some years ago without any particular superiority either as regards custom or utility. Just at present the matter is under official consideration in India. There is little doubt that the United States will soon adopt this reform, that if she does Canada will be forced to go with her.

FROM districts northwards of Lahore come accounts of the heavy rain and the destruction caused thereby. Rawalpindi has experienced an abnormal rainfall. The river Leh has swollen to an alarming extent and inundated the country lying adjacent to its banks. Most of the villages skirt the river-banks, and considerable damage to property and loss of life is reported. Two native children who were washed down the river from the village of Rutta managed to escape drowning by clinging to a tree which was partially submerged; they have since been rescued. The soaking rain which lasted for sixteen hours without cessation has also occasioned loss to property, several outhouses, porches and verandahs having caved in. The bungalow occupied by Mr. Parsick, a pleader, collapsed—fortunately the owner was away at Murree when the accident took place. The Government transport lines, situate on the river bank have also suffered considerably, several transport carts having been washed away, and several head of cattle drowned. The road to Murree is impassable. The mail and passengers by the Bombay and Calcutta up-mails were transhipped en route as the track was pronounced dangerous owing to the country above Jhelum being flooded.

INTIMATION has been received from the Horse Guards that the Commander-in-Chief elect of the Madras Army, Major-General C. Mansfield Clarke, C.B., will embark for India from London on the 29th September.

COLONEL C. G. CAUTLEY, Pay Examiner, Madras, who retires from the Service in the early part of next month, will, we understand, be succeeded by Major J. F. D. Fordyce, who is at present acting as Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

A QUETTA telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The report on the conduct of the Khan of Khelat has been completed and despatched to the Government of India. The report is a lengthy one, and contains the depositions of the Khan, his sons and the Wazir's relatives, besides a summing up of the case by the Agent of the Governor-General who has now left for his summer head-quarters at Ziarat. The Khan saw him before his departure. It is believed that Mahmud Khan will be the future ruler of Khelat. Not long ago he is stated to have held durbars at Mustang and Khelat, and told the Maliks and Sardars that his father's reign was marked by cruelty, oppression and extortion, but that his administration would be of a better type. They congratulated Mahmud Khan, and said they felt very much pleased with what they heard. On the other hand, Mahmud Khan is believed to have made himself unpopular with his relatives. On the day of the Eed his mother refused to accept his obeisance on the plea of his trying to usurp his father's throne.

THE usual Marks of favour have been bestowed by the Czar upon Colonels Yanoff and Grombchevtsky for their work on the Pamirs. The former officer was, some times ago, held up to the admiration of the whole Russian Army in a General Order published in the official *Turkistan Gazette*, and now we learn that an expression of his Imperial Majesty's approval has been conveyed to Colonel Grombchevtsky for "excellent and zealous service." The Czar knows how to appreciate the labours of the men who are adding to his territories in Central Asia.

THE Singapore people have not been allowed to express their regret at the departure of their Governor in the manner in which they had determined. It was proposed to present his Excellency with a piece of silver plate subscribed for by the whole community, but Sir Cecil Smith pointed out that he was restricted in his capacity as Governor from receiving any presentation whatever. Not content, his ardent admirers had the matter referred to the Colonial Office, but Lord Ripon, while expressing his satisfaction that Singapore people should appreciate the services of their Governor so highly, declared that he could not waive the rule of the Colonial Office. Singapore had therefore to put up with an illuminated addresss as a presentation.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE left Rawalpindi for Murree on Thursday morning. During his stay at Rawalpindi he inoculated over 400 people. He will remain at Murree for three or four days, when he returns on a visit to Surgeon-Major Battersby to Rawalpindi to complete his inoculations. During the month of August he hopes to work in the Kashmir State, and to arrive at Lahore during the first week in September.

IN view of the large drafts that will be required during the current financial year for certain battalions serving in India and the colonies, it has been decided to offer a bounty to men of the following British Infantry Regiments to induce them to extend their service in India; the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire; the 1st Battalion, Worcestershire; 2nd Battalion, Royal Scottish Fusiliers; 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; and 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment. The bounty has been fixed at £5 or £10, payable in India at Rs. 70 and Rs. 140, respectively, according as the recipient engages for one or two years' extension of service. It is to be offered to men of between six and seven years' service on the 1st October, 1892.

JUDGING by the light of after-events, thinks the *Pioneer*, it seems a pity the Secretary of State did not make an authoritative statement about the end of May to the effect that no silver outside the Indian mints at the date of the alteration of the currency law, if such alteration were determined upon, would be admitted to coinage. Attention was more than once directed to the abnormal shipments of silver which were being made to India, and to the difficulties which such surplus silver would interpose to the initiation of a change of system. In all probability a week or two more will suffice to put things on a satisfactory footing, but this is only possible if the Secretary of State holds his bills until approximately 1s. 4d. is paid for them. If he allows even his present rate to be driven down the result may be truly serious.

THE Government of India has recently been moved to grant an allotment of Rs. 25,000 for working the coal mines near Sharigh. It seems that the Khost mines, which are merely burrowings into the vein exposed on the cliff opposite Khost Station on the Sind-Pishin Railway, are not likely to remain productive for many more seasons, and it is therefore highly desirable that fresh sources of supply should be opened. Like most Indian coal, this is of much later formation than the Newcastle "black diamonds" and is known to geologists as Tertiary coal. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India considers that the Shrigh coal is a part of the same deposit as the Khost beds, that they both, in fact, belong to the same geologic horizon. The Khost seam, which varies from two to three feet in total thickness, is, he says, very steady, and may be found from Dirgi down to Harnai, a distance of more than thirty miles in a direct line. It is near the centre of this area that the new workings will be opened, if, as is probable, the request of the North-Western Railway is acceded to.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the further hearing of the case against Clarence Arthur Ellis, lately office manager of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of certain sums of money belonging to the Society, was proceeded with before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

The Rev. W. G. Peel, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that the amount of cheque for Rs. 50 is not credited in the Bank book, or in the cash book. On the 27th of February he got a Bank slip prepared for Rs. 109-10-9. He had caused the pay-slip to be prepared for the purpose of sending money to the Bank. At the time the counter-foil pay-slip was also drawn up. (The counter-foil and the pay-slip were put in.) There was no entry in the pass-book of that money having been sent to the Bank. The pay-slip was found in the safe when the witness opened it. On the 6th of March there was a sum of Rs. 387-14, being the total of cheques and cash prepared to be sent to the Bank on the credit of the Indian Fund. On that occasion he caused three pay-slips to be prepared; at the time the pay-slips were prepared he was satisfied that the cheques and money were in hand. The sum of Rs. 240 and the sum of Rs. 24, for which the pay-slips were prepared, were credited in the Bank on the 6th of March, but the third sum of Rs. 123-14 was not credited in the Bank. On the 26th of April witness gave a cheque for Rs. 350 on the English Fund to the accused for petty cash. The accused had entered the sum of Rs. 250 in his petty cash book. On the evening of the 4th of May, which was the last day of Mr. Ellis in the office, the petty cash book showed a balance of Rs. 179, whereas it ought to have showed Rs. 279. On the 26th of April witness gave to the accused another cheque for Rs. 450 to be credited to the Indian Fund Account. That cheque was cashed on the 27th. The amount of Rs. 350 instead of Rs. 450 was entered in the book. Mr. Ellis used to receive the money for the Poor Fund, which was collected by the peons. On the 31st of January there was an item of Rs. 150 received from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the Poor European and Eurasian Fund. On the 11th of February he found an item of Rs. 50 received from Messrs. Owen and Occarro. He found another sum of Rs. 50 from Messrs. Gaddam Bythell, and on the 22nd February he found another sum of Rs. 30 from Mr. R. S. Brown. It was the accused's duty to send the money to the Bank after making entries. There was a separate pass-book of that fund. There was nothing in the pass-book to show that the moneys were paid in the Bank.

Mr. Anderson reserved the cross-examination.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: That's my case, your Worship. I have got one more witness, and if your Worship likes I shall call him into the witness-box. He has compared the accounts.

The Magistrate thought that it was desirable to record the evidence of the witness who had made up the accounts.

Mr. F. A. Rebello, Superintendent in the Accountant General's Office, said that he had examined the books of the Church Missionary Society from the 1st of January to the 4th May, 1893. He made out the balance for the year 1892 as appearing in the cash book. The balance in the cash book was Rs. 13,262-9-6. The Bank balance showed Rs. 16,101-10-10. He deducted outstanding cheque for Rs. 362-9-10, from Rs. 16,101 which left Rs. 12,539-1-0, and there was a deficit of Rs. 723-8-6 from the book balance. He found that certain sums which were received were not credited in the Bank. He found that the total deficiency between the 1st of January and the 4th of May was Rs. 5,912. He had examined the accounts in detail from beginning of 1889.

This finished the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Anderson observed that he wished to know the mind of his Worship with respect to the case. If his Worship had determined to commit the case he would advise his client to reserve his views of war and also to reserve his own defence till the time came to make it.

The magistrate remarked that he did not want to dispose of the case himself but send it to the High Court. The accused was then asked if he wanted to make any explanation with regard to the charge laid against him.

The accused said that he would like to say a few words in his defence. In the first place the prosecution tried to show that the system of sending the moneys to the Bank was perfectly regular. It was not so. The moneys were not sent to the Bank on the same day the pay-slips were prepared. He would prove this in a satisfactory manner. There were also other irregularities in the office. The money did not always reach him on the same day, as Mr. Bowen had said. As regards the church collection, Mr. Bowen had said that he had handed over to the accused certain moneys as they were received by him in the Church. It was not correct. Mr. Bowen said that on the 19th of March he gave money to the accused. It was Sunday. They did not work on Sunday and, therefore, it was not possible that Mr. Bowen handed over the money on that day. The money handed to the accused was not money received in the church. He gave that sum as it suited him. He gave cheques on his own Banks. With regard to the money in the safe the prosecution had said that it was supposed to contain a certain sum of money on the day it was opened. That was taken from the balances of the cash-book, but as a matter-of-fact this balance did not always represent money. It might be that the book balance showed Rs. 500 and the cash-box contained only Rs. 5 and an I. O. U. for the difference. It was the habit of the secretary and others to take money for their private purposes by giving an I. O. U. Mr. Peel had admitted in his evidence that he held an I. O. U. which was genuine. With regard to the money in cash, the accused said that the system was irregular to the knowledge of the secretary. The irregularities were perfectly well-known to the secretaries. Mr. Kirkpatrick had tried to show that a new account had been opened in the Bank in the name of another person, and that in doing so he (accused) had an ulterior motive. The accused liked to explain that transaction. The account was opened in the name of Miss Mary Hartley, wife of the accused. This was about two months before their marriage. The money was sent to her by her father from England. Her father had written a letter to the Bank on the 20th of January, asking to give his daughter a sum of Rs. 1,000, which was a part of a fixed deposit. Unfortunately that fixed deposit had been renewed before the letter came. The Bank then sent the fixed deposit receipt to England in order to have it endorsed. In the meantime it was necessary that the money should be got at once. It was borrowed from a Parsee gentleman and deposited in the Bank. When fixed deposit receipt was signed and returned, the money was handed over to his wife, and he repaid Rs. 1,000 to the Parsee, whose receipt the accused possessed. The money was sent to the Bank by an office peon at the request of his wife. The prosecution had referred to his personal Bank account. Between December and April Rs. 3,400 were credited to his account in the Bank, and the prosecution suggested that the moneys were taken from the Society's fund. He would prove that Rs. 3,000 were given to him for a specific purpose. He could prove that he had other sources of income. The prosecution had tried to show that he had no other sources of income, but it was not true. He had received Rs. 1,110 from the Western India Turf Club being fortunate to win a lottery. There were other sums from different sources, but he had not credited them to his Bank account. In 1889 he also used to write for the Press from which he derived income. He also used to buy and sell horses on commission. The prosecution had attempted to show that he had opened a new account in another Bank. He had not actually opened a new account but transferred it from one Bank to another. He had to withdraw large sums of money from the Bank on account of his marriage. In the old Bank he was required to keep a minimum sum of Rs. 500, but in the Land Mortgage Bank the minimum sum was only Rs. 100, and therefore he opened a new account. In accordance with the legal advice he did not want to enter into details with reference to the three charges laid against him. He never took the money, and he would be able to prove that he was quite innocent.

The Magistrate intimated that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and he would frame charges

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL ON THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THE NECESSITY FOR NATIVE PRIESTS.

THE following is the text of the Papal Encyclical on the Church in India.—Venerable Brethren, Greeting and Apostolic Benediction,—Ever since the beginning of Our Pontificate in the hope of a great future development, We have directed Our attention and Our thoughts to those far distant Eastern shores explored so happily and bravely by the Portuguese, whither the aspirations of so many are daily drawn by the attractions of commerce. The vast territories of the Indies, where for so many centuries evangelical men have been labouring zealously, occupy Our mind and strongly excite Our charity. And first of all We recall the labours of the Apostle St. Thomas, who is rightly believed to have promulgated the Gospel to the Indians; also those of St. Francis Xavier, who energetically devoted himself to the same praiseworthy purpose at a period long afterwards, and succeeded by incredible courage and charity in converting hundreds of thousands of Indians from the fables and impure superstitions of the Brahims to the true faith. A number both of the regular and secular clergy, with the authority and at the instance of the Apostolic See, having afterwards followed this holy man, diligently endeavoured, and are to-day endeavouring to preserve and extend the Christian faith and institutions which Thomas introduced and Xavier restored. Still in such a mighty tract of the world what a multitude of people have not yet received the truth and are enveloped in the darkness of a deplorable superstition; especially in the north how large is the field for the Gospel seed, which has not yet undergone any kind of preparation!

Thinking over this, We have great confidence in the mercy and goodness of God Our Saviour, Who alone knows the suitable and seasonable times for imparting His light, and Who is wont to ampel the minds of men in the right way of salvation by the secret breath of a heavenly breeze; but we desire, and it is Our duty, to take care as far as we can that such a large part of the world should show some fruit of Our vigilance. Whilst earnestly considering with this view whether the Christian religion in the East might be better organised and promoted, We decided on certain happy arrangements which are likely to prove serviceable to the position of Catholicism. And first of all, with respect to the patronage of the Portuguese in the East Indies. We have duly come to an agreement with the Most Christian King of Portugal. This being done, and the cause of contention removed, those decidedly serious differences which have so long distracted the minds of Christians have been set at rest. We have also deemed it seasonable and useful to form from the different Christian communities which had hitherto been subjected to the Vicars and Prefects-Apostolic real dioceses, having their own Bishops and administered according to the ordinary ecclesiastical law. Wherefore, by Our Apostolic letter, *Humanæ Salutis*, of the 1st September, 1886, a new Hierarchy was established in those regions, consisting of eight ecclesiastical provinces—namely, Goa (raised to the honour of a Patriarchal See), Agra, Bombay, Verapoly, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, and Colombo. In fine, we have constantly endeavoured to propagate Christianity in whatever way we thought would prove fruitful and expedient for the increase of piety and faith.

But there remains one matter on which the salvation of the Indies largely depends, and to which, venerable brethern, we would have you and all who love mankind and Christianity devote the most earnest attention. The position of the Catholic Faith in the Indies will be insecure and its propagation uncertain so long as we do! not possess a clergy chosen from the natives and properly trained for priestly duties, who shall be capable not only of aiding the missioners but who can themselves assume the pastoral charge. There is a tradition that this opinion was held by St. Francis Xavier who, they say, used to deny that Christianity could be firmly established in India without the zealous help of pious and energetic native priests. And it is easy to see how clearly he perceived what was necessary for many obstacles, particularly ignorance of the language of the country, which it is very difficult to learn, hinder the work of the Apostolic men who come from Europe; and another obstacle is their want of knowledge of the local institutions and manners to which one does not grow accustomed even after a long time; so that European clergy necessarily live there as foreigners. Now, as the multitudes are slow to trust foreigners, it is manifest that the work of native priests would be far more fruitful, for they are aware of the tastes, the character, and the manners of their own people; they know the occasions on which they should speak and when they should remain silent. Finally, being Hindoos, amongst Hindoos, they are looked upon without suspicion, a fact the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, especially in critical affairs.

It must also be observed that the homo missionaries who go thither are far too few to minister in the spiritual requirements of the existing Christian communities. This is plainly evident from the statistics of the missions, and we find a confirmation of it in the circumstance that the Indian missions are constantly begging and appealing to the Propaganda for more and more heralds of the Gospel. But if the number of foreign priests is not at present sufficient for the care of souls, how will it be in the future when the Christians have increased? Nor is any hope that the number sent from Europe will be augmented in proportion to the need for their services. Hence, if we are to take measures for the salvation of the Indians and durably establish Christianity in those immense regions, we must select from amongst the natives those who after careful preparation shall discharge the priestly office and duty.

In the third place, we must not omit the consideration of a danger which, though not likely to be realised, is, everyone must admit, within the range of possibility that is, that events of such a kind may occur in Europe or Asia that the foreign priests may be compelled by force and necessity to abandon the Indies. And if such a state of things came to pass, how could religion be preserved, there being no one to administer the Sacraments and no spiritual guides? The history of the Chinese, Japanese, and Æthiopians speaks with sufficient eloquence on this subject. More than once amongst the Japanese and Chinese, when the Christians have been the objects of hatred and murderous attacks the enemy whilst massacring the foreign priests or driving them into exile, spared the native clergy, who being thoroughly acquainted with the language and manners of the people of the country and bound to them by ties of effinity and friendship, were able not only to remain in their native land, but to administer the Sacraments and freely perform the duties of their office in all the provinces. On the other hand, in Æthlopia, where the Christians already numbered two hundred thousand, there being no native clergy, when the European missionaries were put to death or driven out, the fruit of their long labours was completely destroyed by the sudden outburst of persecution.

Finally, looking back to the days of antiqnity, we see how what was happily established was religiously preserved. The custom of the Apostles in the discarge of their office was first to imbue the multitude with Christian teaching; and then to select some from amongst the people for introduction into the sacred ministry and for elevation to the episcopate itself. Their example was afterwards followed by the Roman Pontiffs, who were always accustomed to order apostolic men to strive earnestly, wherever the community of Christians was sufficiently large and knit together well enough, to choose the clergy from amongst the natives. In order, therefore, that the perseveration of Catholicism amongst the Hindoos may be properly provided for, we must train up for the priesthood Hindoos who can easily administer the sacraments and remain at the head of their Christian fellow-countrymen whatever events may arise.

For this reason, the Prefects of the Indian Missions obedient to the advice and exhortation of the Apostolic See, have founded ecclesiastical seminaries wherever they have had the power to do so. Indeed, at the Synods of Colombo, Bangalore, and Allahabad, held in the year, 1887, it was decided that each diocese should have its own seminary for the education of native clerical students, and that if any of the suffragan Bishops were prevented by poverty from having seminaries of their own, they should maintain their clerical students in the metropolitan seminary at their own expense. The Bishops endeavour, as far as they can, to carry out this wise resolution, but they are hampered by straitened circumstances and the penury of priests suitable for the office of teacher and directors. Accordingly, there is scarcely a single seminary in which the training of the students may be considered thorough and complete; and this at a time when the civil governors and the Protestants, not few in number, spare neither expense nor labour in affording a good education to everybody.

This, then, shows how seasonable and how important for the public welfare it is to establish in the East Indies certain colleges where the native youth, the hope of the Church, may be taught science in its most perfect form, and those virtues without which they cannot exercise their ministry either in a holy or a useful manner. Having removed the causes of dissension by the arrangements which have been arrived at and regulated the administration of the dioceses by the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, We shall appear to have crowned Our work if We are enabled to fulfill Our intention of taking proper means for the training of the clergy. For, as We have said, ecclesiastical seminaries being once established, there would be a sure hope that there would come forth from them in large numbers suitable priests who would spread far and wide the ligha of piety and true doctrine, and who would wisely employ the greater part of their resources in disseminating Gospel truth. In such a noble work, for the salvation of such a vast number of human beings, it is well to bespeak some assistance from the Europeans, especially as We cannot of Ourselves meet the heavy expenses that are necessary. It is the duty of Christians to consider all men, wherever they may live, as brethren, and to exclude nobody from their charity; particularly so when the eternal salvation of their neighbours is in question. Therefore We urgently beg of you, venerable brethren, to aid as far as you can Our design and Our efforts in this matter. Let it be one of your aims to make known the condition of Catholicism in those remote regions; let it be understood that something must be done for the Hindoos; and let this be impressed especially on those who feel that the best use to which they can apply their money is to devote it to the work of beneficence.

We are quite sure it is not in vain We have appealed to the generosity of your people. If their liberality surpasses the expenses necessary for the colleges We have referred to, We shall take care to employ the surplus on other useful and pious undertakings.

As a pledge of heavenly blessings, and in testimony of Our paternal good will, We grant Apostolic Benediction from Our heart to you, venerable brethren, and to the clergy and faithful of your dioceses.

Given at St. Peter's Rome, on the 24th June, 1893, the sixteenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., POPE.

CURRENCY REFORM AND CALCUTTA TRADE.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The most prominent topic in our market continues to be "the silver afloat" difficulty between the Government and the Exchange Banks. That there should have been so much delay in the settlement of the matter is the fault of the Banks' London Offices, whose guiding geniuses have adopted a sort of north-west passage as the most direct way of appealing to the Government of India. The peculiar ignorance which characterises the knowledge of everything Indian in London is shared even by directors of Exchange Banks. Like everything else wherever officialdom in London, whether Governmental or commercial, assumes a dictatorship over an executive in India the result is friction and inefficiency. However, leaving aside the error which has been made, there is a certain amount of sympathy felt for the Exchange Banks in their present dilemma. No class has been such consistent sufferers during the last 20 years as these banks, sufferers not only by the failures of mercantile firms but also by the long continued inaction of the Government in regard to currency reform; and taking all circumstances into consideration it seems rather hard that the Banks should not be placed on an equal footing with importers of salt, who, when the tax was last raised, were allowed to enter all salt afloat without payment of the extra tax. It has been suggested that the banks in expectation, and perhaps with some knowledge of the closing of the mints, shipped silver on speculation. It should not be difficult for the banks to prove that such a charge is groundless. In the ordinary course of business they supplied the trade with funds in India by means, *inter alia*, of silver. When they shipped the silver, such silver was by existing Acts of Council admissible to the mints, and by such Acts it was left open to the banks to ship silver with the expectation that it would be admitted to the mints, just as it was open to them to buy Council bills in expectation that they would be paid. Whatever the strictly equitable construction may be, it will be felt to be well deserved leniency if Government reduce their terms of settlement to such as will minimise the loss to the banks: and we trust that the visit of Mr. Toomy to Simla, on behalf of his own bank, the National, and of others, may produce the desired result.

There is always a tendency for money to accumulate in the Presidency towns in the months of July and August, chiefly owing to the cessation of the export trade which occurs during the rains. As a rule, however, prospective trade encourages a certain amount of forward transactions, which relieves indirectly the incubus of present redundancy. This influence is necessarily of little importance this year, as the adjustment of prices which must follow such an important change as the closing of the mints, and the prospective fixing of a minimum value for the rupee, deters most merchants from venturing on forward engagements. To some extent also the expectation in the bazaar, that the closing of the mints would lead to a large demand for Government Paper in London, has occasioned a fair demand for paper here, and the London price, contrary to expectation not responding, paper has been importable on terms which have given a cheap form of remittance. Untill exports recommence actively, money is likely to continue superabundant. This may continue for another month, but we shall see a rapid disappearance of surplus funds when the demand once sets in.

There is, of course, a certain amount of quiet, and not entirely suppressed exultation among the anti-reformers because exchange has fallen or not been maintained at the indicated ratio of 1s. 4d. Under the conditions which attach to the change in the currency regulations the initial influence must necessarily be finance, and as the change has been made at a time when Indian trade is slackest, it follows that trade influences are not favourable to the maintenance of the ratio. As I have already pointed out, it is not improbable that finance will continue to be easy, and, therefore, adverse to exchange for perhaps another month or six weeks. In the meantime, it is asked by several firms of high standing, whether the Secretary of State will be able to meet his requirements without drawings on India. Should necessity compel such drawings Council bills would have to be allotted possibly at much lower than current rates, and such allotments would, of course, create a very serious disturbance in India's foreign trade. Although it is almost certain that as the export trade reopens a reaction will speedily set in, the interim may possibly let loose the demons of speculation and incalculable harm may result. We presume that the Government have foreseen this possibility, and are prepared to finance the Secretary of State should the necessity arise without creating a ruinous disturbance to trade. The amount of exchange business done during the past week has been comparatively small. First class discountable bills at 67a., have been negotiable at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3¾d. ready and forward, and import houses have accepted as low as 1s. 3 11-16d. to 1s. 3 15-32d. for wire remittances. The business is unimportant, and would indicate nothing disheartening as a future guide, could it be assured that the Secretary of State was in a position to hold out until the inevitable damand for outward remittance set in. No Council bills were alloted again last Wednesday. Reuter announces a sale of Rs. 80,000 during tha previous week, the particulars of which are not yet to hand.

Government Paper has kept on somewhat parallel lines with exchanged, and, therefore, on the downward slant. It will be remembered that early in June certain astute gentlemen perforated the strong room walls of the Herschell Committee chamber, and extracted therefore a verbatim report three weeks before the rest of the public received it. They made very good use of this three week's start, and bought a very large amount of rupee paper, a large portion of which was sold to them in Bombay and Calcutta. The end in this instance justified the means. They reaped a very fine profit. The result, however, has been unfortunate, for the time being, in its influence on exchange and in the price of rupee paper. For the purchases of the Syndicate amounted to not less than Rs. 2 crores, and were made at such comparatively low rates that the rates since ruling have afforded an ample profit, so that although under ordinary circumstances, *i. e.*, if the Syndicate had not anticipated the market, the price of Government Paper would have risen on the announcement of the closing of the mints, the anxiety of the Syndicate to realise their profit has had a contrary effect, paper being offered freely to Indian purchasers at a time when by ordinary calculation an advance in value might have been expected. The result, as we have before remarked, has had the effect of lowering exchange, and for the time being it lowers the prospective result of the issue of a 3½ per cent. loan. But it has to be borne in mind that what has lately appeared as an outward remittance of Government Paper is only a cancelment of previous sales from this side, and as such cancellations have not yet reached the total of those sales, the total of Indian holdings has not been increased. Why London investors allow 4 per cent. paper to go a begging at 69½—the latest quotations to hand—can only be explained by the general outcry of the London city press against the policy of the Indian Government in closing the mints. But, for the moment, Indian quotations have had to give way, the closing rate in this market being 107.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

SAYS the "Rast Goftar": The backward classes want a representative of their own in the reformed Legislative Council. The mill-hands, we think, should themselves to be represented there by a man of their own choice. Some of them, in meeting assembled, were persuaded to put forward Mr. Narayen Meghaji Lokhanday as their "best man." The movement in behalf of this individual has been met by a large counter meeting held in the open this week at Mahaluxmi, where one workman after another rose to say that Mr. Lokhanday was not qualified by his education or attainments to become a member of Council, and that he had done nothing for which he can claim the gratitude of the work people. Mr. Lokhanday's educational qualification is, indeed, extremely limited, and as for his agitation on behalf of factory employes he has at times played into the hands of Mr. Holt Hallett and the Manchester philanthropists. But we did not know till the open-air meeting was held that his exertions have failed to receive the unanimous, or even the general approval of the operatives themselves. As it is, the representative element in the Bombay Council is sufficiently poor to be rendered poorer by the addition of a man like Mr. Lokhanday. Nor is there a special call for the direct representation of the mill-hands in the Council. It is but a year or two since the Factory Act has been passed, and there is no necessity that we see at present, for a special delegate of their choice to be in the Council.

RIGID ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT ACT.

The "Subodha Patrika" writes: Remarks have been made on the "rigid manner in which the provisions of the Salt Act are enforced in the mofussil" in connection with a case in which an old woman who manufactured for medicinal purposes about three annas worth of salt boiling down water from a stream was convicted and fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of a fortnight's simple imprisonment. But this is not the first case in which the Salt Act is rigidly administered, or rather is rigid in its provisions. It may be in the memory of our readers that some time back a woman was similarly convicted and fined, not indeed for manufacturing new salt from salt water, but for purifying her duty-paid salt purchased for licit consumption by boiling it in water because the process adopted by her came within the technical definition of manufacture of salt. That case like the present one was referred to the High Court. Not only was the fine imposed reduced to a nominal sum in order to satisfy the provisions of the law, but the law itself was, if we remember right, altered. It remains to be seen whether any amendment of the law follows on the present case, though it does not appear very likely. It is obvious that in these cases it is more the actual provisions of the law that make their administration oppressive, though the trying magistrate may no doubt, by taking a common sense view of the matter, considerably mitigate their harshness; but we need not blame such subordinate officers as Mamlatdars and their Head Karkuns for not doing so often when it is recollected that they have to be on their guard in disposing of these cases lest they should offend some zealous salt officer, who was intent more on carrying out the letter than the spirit of the law, and might, if he chose, report them to higher authority in such a way as to effectually teach them a lesson. We recollect having heard of a case in which a salt pan labourer used a small quantity of salt to cure a raw mango, which he ate on the spot, and was instantly handed over to the magistrate by the salt officer; but the magistrate discharged the man on the ground that the salt which he had already eaten was not then in his possession, the case turning on the interpretation of the words 'having in possession.' This case, if true, illustrates the extent to which department zeal may go in such matters.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.

The "Gujerati" discourses: The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons has once more proved his wouderful capacity for disposing of heavy and complicated cases with commendable despatch without prejudicing the interests of justice. At the last Sessions of the High Court his lordship had to try a number of cases which in the case of any other judge difficult cases would have occupied more than eight weeks. Mr. Justice Parsons' comprehension is so wounderfully quick that he stands almost alone in that respect. His method of despatching cases and working off arrears was not for a time liked in some quarters. But its advantages are now acknowledged by all, the members of the bar as well as the litigating parties. Mr. Justice Parsons' remarkable sound common sense extraordinary quickness of comprehension, hearty dislike for unnecessary delays and above all his absolutely impartial treatment of all, whether Europeans or natives, have won for him golden opinions on the Original as well as Appellate sides of the High Court. He is specially liked by junior members of the bar, because instead of expecting them to conduct cases like first class members of the profession, his lordship realizes their difficulties and is not seldom ready to help them and put them on the right track. His quick intellect is not perhaps fitted for drawing nice and subtle distinctions and writing learned judgments of portentous length. But his grasp of the central facts in every case that comes up before him is remarkably accurate. Perhaps a little more patience his lordship is destined to take his rank as a model Judge. His energy even after so many years service is as fresh as in the case of a young Civilian Judge in the mofussil and even as a District Judge he was well known for his absolute impartiality—a quality for which he is deservedly admired in the High Court.

THE REPORT OF LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: Yet, it is astonishing to find a Committee, consisting of experts like Lords Herschell and Farrer, and such well-known men as Messrs. Courtenay and Bertram Currie, should have been misled into giving unhesitating acceptance to the interested assertion of the Finance Minister, that silver was growing into an evil, and every ounce imported beyond India's true needs was an evil! Where, we repeat, are the proofs that the imports hitherto have been redundant, and pray, what may be the limit of India's need for the metal? But, of course, the Government of India had to persuade the Home Government and the Committee to give their approval to its ill-considered scheme, which is now the law of the land. It was therefore, not slow to make a fallacious statement of the character we have pointed out. At any rate it was expected from the known ability and independence of the Committee, that it would searchingly examine and analyse each and every statement of the Government of India, for the reason that Government had abandoned its position of an impartial tribunal, holding even the balance in the matter of currency between the tax-payers and the tax-eaters, and deliberately converted itself into an active and selfish partisan, by advocating in a most reckless manner, the interests of the tax-eaters, that is to say, themselves! The Committee was really a court of final appeal. But in our opinion it has miserably failed as such. It has only proved a docile registrar of the foregone conclusions arrived at by the Indian Government.

THE GRAND OLD MAN'S FASCINATION AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The "Gujerati" writes: Mr. Gladstone's speech in connection Mr. Webb's motion on the opium question is one more remarkable testimony of that marvellous charm and argumentative facility with which he captivates his audience on all subjects. After a week of tremendous labour in connection with the Home Rule Bill, this premier English statesman of versatile talents found time and energy to study this opium question in all its bearings and place his views before the House with a lucidity all his own. His frank acceptance of the great moral considerations involved in this traffic, his statesmanlike handling of the practical difficulties connected with its abolition, his gentle but effetive use of Christian missionary enthusiasm, his skilfully conceived admonition to the House not to be carried away by purely philanthropic considerations, however noble, all this was done in a masterly fashion which elicited marks of involuntary admiration even from conservatives. We are glad Mr. Gladstone's intervention has saved India from a philanthropic experiment which would have proved disasrous to native Settes as well as to the people in British India. The suppression of opium means practically, as pointed out by Mr. Dharamsi in his very sensible letter to the London "Times," larger importation of alcoholic spirits. This would be a national calamity of the gravest magnitude and we hope the Commission that has been appointed at the instance of the Under-Secretary of State for India will investigate the question in a comprehensive manner and arrive at a satisfactory decision.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF HINDU REFORMERS.

The "Rast Goftar" states: Yet another fall. Mr. Mudholkar is a well-known pleader in the Berars and is much better known as a pillar of the Congress. Whether at the Congress or at the Social Conference following the political function, his was the voice that was potent in the united advocacy of both political and social reform. The pillar which was warranted to be strong and durable enough to stand the test of time and experience has proved shaky and rotten in some parts. He, an elderly gentleman of more than forty, under fifty than forty one say, having lost his wife two years ago, has taken to his bosom another, a child under twelve years of age. Those who style themselves reformers have opened in full cry against him. That is how they acquit themselves, when they notice the weakness of one of their brethren. But it is not an uncommon spectacle to behold subsequently some of that same band of stalwarts give way and sink to the ground amid the moaning and execrations of the rest who, happily for them, have not yet encountered any occasion to put their words to the test of deeds. When the trial comes, they shrink and fall,—most of them,—and the same course of sorrowing and indignation is repeated by the survivors in each case. Meanwhile, the reformers continue to speak, but act not, and the cause of reform—the thing that is needed to build up the moral manhood of a nation—is at a stand-still.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINTIONS QUESTION.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: Between the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and the Bombay Presidency Association the question of simultaneous examinations is so thoroughly thrashed and its pros and cons are so well gone into that it leaves very little for us to contribute anything original to the controversy. On this question of simultaneous examinations we have very tough battle to fight against the formidably combined force of the Anglo Indians and the English people. It is a battle of cross purposes between the ruling class and the ruled. Never in the history of Indian politics were the interests of the ruling nation so jarringly clashed against those of ruled. Yet it is a battle of justice against injustice and the fact of India having enlisted the sympathy of the small band of English M. P.'s of more cultivated conscience is due to this alone. Their earnest agitation from without the country is in this particular instance likely to do more good to India than any agitation, however loyal, from within the country can do, and it now remains for India to strengthen the hands of the "India party by taking the cry so vociferously raised by Messrs. Paul and Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir William Wedderburn. In this matter the Bombay Presidency has fulfilled its duty creditably. Unfortunately we cannot say so of the sister Presidencies. We cannot understand why the otherwise loquacious Baboo has maintained reticence on this subject. Is it because he is afraid of being further traduced by Sir George Chesney and his friends, who seem to think that in India intellect resides only in Baboodom.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: Judging from the criticism that has appeared in the columns of our daily contemporaries on the subject of simultaneous examinations, it is evident that, after all they have no strong grounds to support their opposition. For what do we discover, when the criticism is brushed of its vague generalities and other inanities? This only. That after all those who are in favour of simultaneous examinations admit that the distinctive superior character of the British administration in this country should be maintained! If our contemporaries take it in the light of a discovery, we, at least, are prepared to give them the credit of it. There is no harm in a modern Columbus rediscovering discovered America! And for that matter there is no harm in these journalistic Columbuses evolving out of their inner consciousness the rediscovery of the fact that advocates of simultaneous examinations admit the distinctive character of the British administration. Will our contemporaries adduce a single instance from the plethora of the literature on this thrice threshed subject of natives having ignored the fact? It is simply idle thus to obscure the real issue which, as they are aware, is no other than the unreasonableness of the demand which, as the petition stands, would oblige the Indian candidate, on the mere chance of passing his examination to travel thousands of miles away under difficulties and conditions which really operate as a great hardship. That, therefore, the door to the competitive service is almost barred against them. The fact is proved by the circumstance that whereas about 1,300 Englishmen have gained entrance to the service since 1855, not more than a score of natives have been able to obtain admission.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

570-91—Craigie, L and G—Narandas Cullandas vs Davidas Hurivalubhdas and others—B and M, C B and Co, C, L and O, D and H, and E and G—Part heard.

503-92—Chalk, W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suit for testamentary case in the matter of Cavesa.

13-93—Pestonjee, R and K—Khanubai (one of the widows of the deceased) vs Cassum Cutchra—J C Cama.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

27-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Joad vs Dagree widow of Dama Boadia—T A Bland,

(Before the Hon Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

71-93—In person (a pauper—Vazrabai, vs Horra Goolam Hoosein Hyderally—In person.

422-92—Little, S N and B—Ahmed Haji Hassam vs Cassum Hajee Hassam and other—T A Bland.

667-92—Shamrao and P—Bapuji Nusserwanji Vacha Ghandy and another vs Dinbai and others—Balkrishna and P and K D S.

655-92—Tyabji and D (for pauper)—Aimai and another vs Bapujee Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others—In person.

449-92—Bhaishunker and K—Pestonji Rustomji Kanji vs Raoji Raghowji and another.

406-90—Tyabjee, A and J—Damodhur Soonderdas and another vs Lilladhar Shamjee and other—Pnstonjee R and K, B and M and B and K.

492-87—J C Cama—Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Vassonjee Mansing and others—Crawford B and P, J C Cama and H S Garud.

157-86—Crawford, B and Co—Vussonji Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.

623-92—Brown and M—Bhaibhoy Eduljee vs the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co—Little, S, N and B.

209-62—Little S N and B—Goverdhandas Parmanandas and another vs Hoosein Abdoola Mapla Malbari—Tyabji and D.

211-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhandas Purmanandas and another vs Ababin Shaik Esmail and another—In person.

113-92—Brown and M—Tejpall Coarsey and others vs Bai Dhunbai and others—Wadia and G and I, S N and B.

683-92—H S Dicl[illegible]—Moreshwar Maccund vs Luxmibai and others—[illegible]umjee and K.

389-92—Brown and [illegible]ershatom Govindjee and another vs The New G [illegible]astern Spg and Wg Co, Ld—Bhaishunker and K.

41-91—Baphtary and F—Ootumbai vs Tulsidas Lallubhoy Mody—Little, S N and B.

39-93—Mulji and R—Jeowabhai vs Vussonji Heerji—Payne G and S.

38-93—Bicknell and M—Heeralal Chandrahan vs Suddermull Sewjiram and other—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

19-93—J C Cama—Sookunbai vs Kooverbai and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

636-92—Crawford B and Co—Raisett Chandmull Hamurmull and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Little, S, N and B.

372-92—Chalk W and S—Purshotum Narayandas vs Moreshwar Narayen and another—H S Dikshit.

440-92—H S Dikshit—Anundrao Hanmrao and another vs Purshotum Narayen and others—Chalk W and S.

624-92—In person—a pauper—Rozai Manuel de Souza vs Ragoonath Babajee and others—V M Pukvasa.

236-92—Chalk, W and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A and Payne G and S.

548-92—Furdoonjee P Pavri for pauper—Ablool Roman vahid Ahmed Juwa vs Dayabhai Purmanand—Thakurdas D and C.

614-92—Tyabji D and C—Shavaksha Dhunjeebhoy vs H Arbuthnot Acworth—Crawford B and Co.

621-92—Nanabhai Framjee Manockjee Dadachanjee vs Keshow Purshotum and another—Khunderao and M.

595-92—K D Shroff for a pauper—Kasibai vs Sitaram Raghoba Moray and another—J C Cama—In person.

427-92—Tyabjee and I—Ranchordas Chhoobhai and another vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas and others—Shamrao and P, K J Mantri and Bhaishunker and K.

It is highly regrettable that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee should have made so imtemperate a use of the privilege of interpellation at the first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council under the new scheme of organisation, thinks the *Englishman*. When the rules of interpellation were introduced, we preferred to hope that hon'ble members would exercise a wise discretion alike in the number and character of the questions which they might think fit to submit. This confidence in the good judgment of the extreme section of the Council has, we fear, been misplaced; and if the example set by Mr. Bonnerjee on Saturday is largely accepted by other members, the interpellation clauses may need early and extensive amendment. In framing the series of trivial questions which stood against his name, the new member was doubtless encouraged by the example of the Congress Party in the House of Commons. It should be clearly understood that the abuse of a privilege by certain factions in the British Parliament is no precedent for still greater license in the legislative assemblies of this country.

THE *Moscow Gazette* accuses England of having practically bought Baluchistan by subsidising the Khan of Khelat, "a procedure which Russia cannot allow;" and goes on to say that the latter Power has as much right to protest against such action as England had to protest against Russian exploration in the Pamirs. The *Gazette* is strangely ignorant of the history of our relations with Khelat, observes a contemporary. Our dealings with the State date from the first Afghan War when we first made friends with and then alienated the Khan, who was killed in the storming of his capital. Next, Aitchison tells us, in his *Treaties* that "in 1854 when war between England and Russia was threatened and it became of importance to strengthen British influence in the Western frontier," a treaty was concluded with the Khan which abrogated one that had been signed thirteen years before. "It renewed the obligations of the Khan to oppose all enemies of the British Government, to act in subordination to that Government, to enter into no negotiations with other States without its consent, and to receive British troops into his country if such a measure should be deemed necessary." An annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was granted to the Khan on condition of his preventing his subjects from raiding in or near British territory and of protecting traders. The subsidising of Khelat began, it will be seen, nearly forty years ago, and curiously enough it was the Crimean War which brought it about. In 1876 a further treaty was signed, reaffirming the engagements of 1854, but raising the subsidy to Rs. 1,20,500, consequent on the cantonment of British troops at Quetta and the establishment of what has since come to be known as the Baluchistan Agency. Again in 1883 the Quetta District was leased from the Khan at an annual rental of Rs. 25,000, and he surrendered his right to collect toll on the trade passing through the Bolan Pass for a yearly payment of Rs. 30,000. He thus receives in all about 1¼ lakhs from the British Government.

THE PAMIRS AND CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Earl of Dunmore read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on July 3 on the subject of his journeyings in the Pamirs and Central Asia. The audience consisted largely of ladies.—The lecturer said he reached Kashmir in April, 1892. At the end of May, having fitted out a caravan of sixteen men and twenty horses, he reached Leh, the capital of Western Tibet, where he was joined by Major Roche (3rd Dragoon Guards). At Leh a number of Ladaki horses or ponies were purchased for that part of the projected expedition which lay between the Nubra Valley and the Chinese frontier, but before that part of the journey was reached special equipment had to be prepared for crossing the Kardong pass. The interval was spent at Spituk and Hemis, and at the latter place the travellers were "accorded the rare privilege of seeing and conversing with the incarnation, who is a boy of eight years of age." Travellers may possibly understand the foregoing sentence. The journey over the Kardong pass was achieved in June, a month before the traders ever try it, by the help of thirty-two yaks to tread down the snow, thirty-five to carry baggage, and three to carry the explorers and their interpreter. From the summit, 18,000ft. above the sea level, the travellers went through wild and beautiful country, to the Shyok river, and so to the Nubra Valley. Then, with difficulty they crossed the steep Leshkya-la-pass, and, striking the Tutialake river, found themselves in the midst of a desolation of snow and ice in which, for thirteen days, they saw neither vegetation nor humanity. Struggling through this country, crossing the five miles of the Great Sassir Glacier, greatly impeded by the rarefaction of the air, for the altitude was over 18,300ft., they reached at length the Great Depsang Plateau, which they named the "Roof of Asia." From it they ascended an unnamed pass, now called the Peyma-laptse (after a butterfly seen there—for this is the Thibetan for butterfly), and on the top found a burning desert of sand and shingle strewn with the skeletons of animals. From this point they saw three mountains; the first, K 2, is 28,780ft. high, and the second highest in the world. That night the travellers rested by the Chip chak river, and the next day, after camping by Karakoram river, made the passage of which terrible things have been said and written, with ease. The height, taken with aneroid barometers, turned out to be 19,100ft., Prince Galitzin having formerly made it 19,050 by the boiling water test. The skeletons of forty-one horses and one human being were found in the pass. North of the Karakoram, on the edge of Yarkand, is the memorial cairn of murdered Andrew Dalgleish. Going downwards for four days the explorers crossed the Chinese frontier on the fifth, and were entertained at a Chinese fort, from which, in spite of the warnings of Ching Dolai, the Chinese officer in charge of the fort, they ventured to proceed via Sanju. So they proceeded to the Boschut defile, the entrance of the Grim pass, in crossing which two fatal accidents occurred. Then they stayed two days in a Kirghiz encampment at Kichik Hak. After this, forsaking the route of the Forsyth expedition of 1873, they turned eastward up the Yang Aghlak, and crossing the Chuchu mountains, reached the Poskee river near Sanju. The country appears to have been quiet. Ten days more, through Sandy waste, took the party to Yarkand, where they were entertained hospitably. Following in the rear of a Chinese force sent after the Russians on the Pamirs the expeditions crossed the desert of Shaitan Kum, and on August 22 crossed the Kara Dawan, or Black Pass, on the far side of which traces of coal and iron were found. The descent, said to be the worst in Asia, was accomplished, and, going down the Kiaz river, the explorers found at Tashkerim Chinese troops who had never reached the Pamirs. So onward they went up the Tolobolong river to the eastern barrier of the Pamir region, the great mountains of Sarigol. In this neighbourhood great hardships were suffered, but Tashkurgab was reached eventually. From that point the travellers went via Ujad Bai, at the fork of the Khunjerab and Mintaka rivers, through the Taghdumbash Pamir, to a permanent camp on the Kukturuk river, where fifty-five days were spent. Here the Chinese showed some jealousy. From Kukturuk, over the Wakhjir Pass, the expedition penetrated the domains of the Ameer of Cabul and reached Bozai Gombaz, where Capt. Younghusband was arrested in 1891. Thence, past the source of the Oxus, which is claimed to rise simultaneously with the Aksu river in the east end of the lake (Chakmak), the party went through the Little Pamir into the Great Pamir. There were found places not marked on any map, and Surmatash, the scene of a Russo-Afghan conflict, with sad relics of that conflict remaining. After this, at Murghabi, the party were well treated by Colonel Yenoff's Russians. Later the explorers crossed the Kokbeless Pass and reached the Akberdi Mountain, where Chinese territory was entered. By the Chinese at the outset, passports notwithstanding, the explorers were treated ill. Nevertheless, they succeeded in makng their way along the Bulun Kul Lake, through the Gez defile and through a scene of "chaotic magnificence" to Kashgar. On December 10 the Earl of Dunmore and Major Roche parted; the former going north-west towards, the Tian Shan Mountains. Lord Dunmore proceeded via Sulok, Andijan Kichik, the Minyul river, and Kanjugan to the Kirghiz encampment of Kizil-ui, where he was well received. Then, crossing the Kan-su Pass and after discovering the head waters of the Kizul-su the expedition reached the Chinese frontier fort of Ulukchat, where, again, there was trouble with the officials. Two days later the Russian fortress Irkishtan was reached, after "hawking patridges with the Beg of the Kirghiz." In December Lord Dunmore crossed three passes—the Kok-Bel (11,950ft.), Ekzek! (11,600.), Borak (11,550ft) and on Chrisimas Day, the thermometer being 32deg. below zero, the Terek Dawar (14,000ft.). Then, past the Russian fort of Gulcha, Osh in Ferghana was reached, and there the Camp equipage and horses were sold. The journey up to this point had consumed nine months and had been over 2006 miles. During the remainder of the journey through Russian Turkestan some interesting Persian inscriptions were discovered.

Earlier in the day the Royal Geographical Society held a special meeting to consider the proposal that women should be elected Fellows in the same way as men. Lord Mayor moved a resolution to this effect; but Mr. William Hicks and Mr. G. N. Curzon, M. P., spoke against his proposition, and it was e

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

To understand the bearings of this problem it is necessary to have a knowledge of the construction of the two vessels. The Camperdown is the older, having been designed by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, and commenced at Portsmouth during the Northbrook administration, although she was not completed until 1889. She has a projecting underwater ram such as is now given to all battleships, not because it is anticipated that they will use it even in war time, but because it might come in useful, and it is not very much more expense or trouble when you are building a vessel to strengthen her prow into a formidable weapon. The Victoria is a later ship, the offspring of the "Truth about the Navy" revelations in 1884. She also was designed under the Northbrook administration as an improved and enlarged Conqueror, but was built at Elswick during Lord George Hamilton's term of office, and launched in the Jubilee year. She was the vessel which Mr. Arnold Forster took for the type of the Majestic in his story of "In a Conning Tower." Forward she carried two 111-ton guns in a heavily armoured turret, aft she mounted a 29-ton gun, and in a centrally placed casemate was a secondary battery of twelve 6-ton guns, six a side. The preponderance of her fighting power was forward, and so was the weight, what with guns, turret, and all the ammunition which lay stored below. So far as subdivision could go it was most thoroughly carried out. There was a double bottom of cellular construction, and above this some five principal compartments divided again and again, both by athwartships and longitudinal bulkheads into a number of smaller spaces. It is affirmed, and until the contrary is proved by trial of the Sans Pareil in dock, we must take it for granted, that any two of the principal compartments might be filled without destruction of the stability of the vessel. Remembering this, we may proceed to consider the problem which the naval constructor will have to solve. In endeavouring to answer the question it has been assumed that the two vessels were meeting one another as in the crossing operation of the gridiron, and then it is explained thus. The Camperdown's ram struck a glancing blow beginning at the turret and continuing aft as far as the engine-room compartment, thus letting the water into all the largest of the divisions on the starboard side, while the longitudinal bulkheads prevented it from flowing over to port. As a consequence the vessel listed over so much that her stability was lost, and then she was bound to turn over and go down. In other words, she lost her freeboard along a great part of the starboard side, and as soon as the water flowed in, the one side went down and the other went up, until the machine became topheavy, and then she turned right over. The guns being in a turret would almost be sufficient to account for her sinking so speedily after she went over. This is one theory, but it must not be forgotten that in more than one despatch from the scene of the disaster we have been told that the Camperdown ran into the Victoria at right angles and practically cut through her bow. With regard to this statement, a high authority upon construction is quoted as saying "I think the idea out of the question, for in that case the Camperdown herself would have sustained far more damage than apparently she has suffered; and secondly, the Victoria would not have gone down so quickly. When the Iron Duke rammed the Vanguard, the latter took seventy minutes to sink, being kept afloat, of course, by her water-tight compartments. In the present case it is clear that an enormous rent must have been made in the whole length of the Victoria's side, so that her compartments were of no avail."

The blank cartridges which are used for field guns have lately been somewhat improved. Previously, the cordite with which they are charged has been mixed with sawdust in order to fill up the chamber, but in future the sawdust is to be omitted, and the charge of cordite increased, whilst wads of felt are to be used for the filling up. The change in the manufacture of the cartridge is said to make the charge more nearly resemble that which has a shell in front of it, the flash being much brighter and the detonation louder. The felt wads, it may be added, are annihilated before they leave the muzzle of the gun.

The married officer, writes the "Broad-Arrow," has never been in favour with the headquarters authorities, but his lot is hard enough without advantage being taken of every opportunity to make it harder. It would seem, however, that those who are charged with the construction of the new buildings under the Barrack Act have decreed that the married accommodation in a regimental barrack shall be limited to a provision for the field officers who may be first and second in command. The other officers, be they majors, captains, or subalterns, are allotted single rooms, which means that those of them who have wives—to say nothing of children—are compelled to provide shelter for themselves without the assistance which the grant of lodging-money affords. We do not urge that any large number of married quarters should be provided in the new barracks, although we think that they might be built for more than two married officers in a battalion; but we are opposed to the plan under which every officer is allotted a room, with the object, not of his inhabiting it, but of depriving him of lodging allowance. The new barracks are now in process of completion—many of them, in fact, are occupied—and the hardship which the allotment of single quarters to married men involves is coming to be keenly felt. Existence in the army in too many cases is a struggle, but in the case of a married officer of slender resources it is something more. The married officer, who has to provide himself with a house without lodging-money as an assistance towards the rent, is hard hit, and many excellent men are being forced out of the service because their expenses are being increased beyond the point at which they can meet them.

Rum is essentially the beverage of the navy, just as beer is supposed to be the "pleasant vice" of the sister service. But, as far as the navy is concerned, rum is not what it used to be, though, no doubt, our sailors are none the worse for that. Mr. Caine, however, says the "War Office Times," had somehow heard it rumoured that irregularities now and then took place with regard to the issue of this "cup that cheers," more especially with regard to H. M. S. Victory, and it was with a view to finding out something more about these rumours that on Thursday last he elicited the following facts from Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. It seems that no one is compelled to take up his daily allowance of rum either on board the Victory or any other of Her Majesty's ships. Certain substituted rations are allowed instead of rum, and 798 of these were issued in the Victory, No. 1, in the first quarter of 1893, while savings for rum not taken up were also paid to the extent of 10,384 rations, exclusive of savings paid to officers. This order was made with a view to encouraging temperance, but under another and older regulation the sale, &c., of spirit or other intoxicating drink to or with any of the ship's company by any person whatsoever is prohibited, and savings for rum rations not taken up are allowed instead. Men are punished for drunkenness on board, however caused; but the cases are very few, only four having been so punished since January 1. In each case inquiry was made as to where the liquor came from, and there is no evidence that it came from the mess.

It was with considerable regret, which will be shared we know by many naval officers, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" hat we heard Sir John Gorst re-open the controversy upon the Howe court-martial and the Admiralty minute thereon. Naval men do not in effect dispute that it is within the province of the Admiralty to disapprove of a court-martial sentence, or to register its disapproval if considered needful. But in the manner in which their Lordships made public their minute, and in its implied censure of so many officers, the navy, we believe, is generally of opinion that their Lordships have strained the powers entrusted to them by Act of Parliament. Lord George Hamilton expressed naval opinion fairly when he said that "errors in judgment could not be condoned, and that it was the duty of Government to apportion the blame while doing nothing to imply censure of those who had done their duty." The primary cause of this painful controversy is we believe to be found in the fundamental error, which the Home Secretary now admits to have been committed by the Admiralty, in not appointing a prosecutor to conduct on their behalf courts-martial where such heavy responsibility was involved.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has been appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in succession to the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon. This appointment will give the greatest satisfaction to the service, which has promptly recognised the necessity for filling the post with a strong man. This is why it was the generally expressed opinion in naval circles that Sir John Hopkins would be selected, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour being passed over because he is an admiral, and the post has of late years usually fallen to a vice-admiral. Everyone, moreover, is pleased to see that the Admiralty, in this matter, have not been tied by mere rules, but have recognised the needs of the situation and acted up to them. It is not necessary that we give Sir Michael Culme-Seymour's services; they are manifold and important; it is more to the point that he is universally acknowledged as a man of iron nerve, great energy, and high professional capacity.

France has recently had a series of gun-disasters. Within a very short period three serious accidents have occurred. A non-commissioned officer was killed at Avours, two officers lost their lives near Nimes, and several men were injured at Castres. All these mishaps were due to faults in the "materiel." Colonel De Bange states that the accident at Avours was due to a quite exceptional cause. A shell had been placed in the gun, but the breech was still open, when the shell exploded, and killed the unfortunate man. It now appears that the little spring which protects the fuse from the shocks which may occur during the handling of the missile, had been omitted from this particular shell at the manufactory at Bourges.

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Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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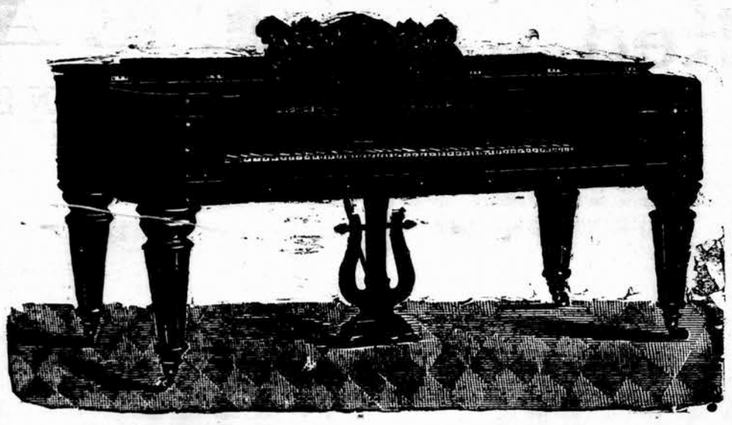

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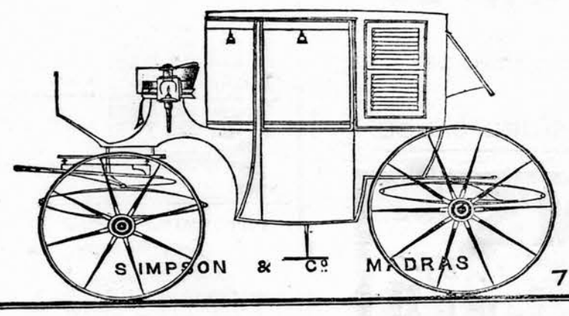

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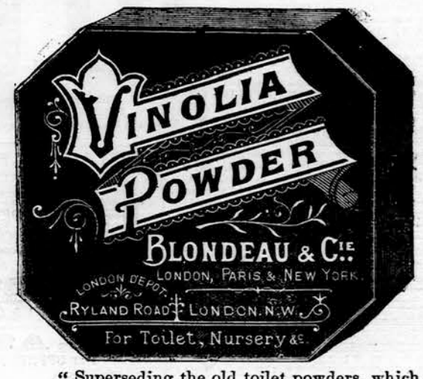

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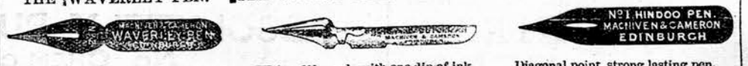

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